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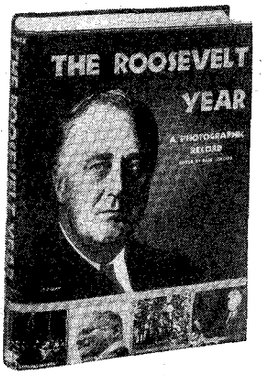

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The Literary Digest

for April 14, 1934

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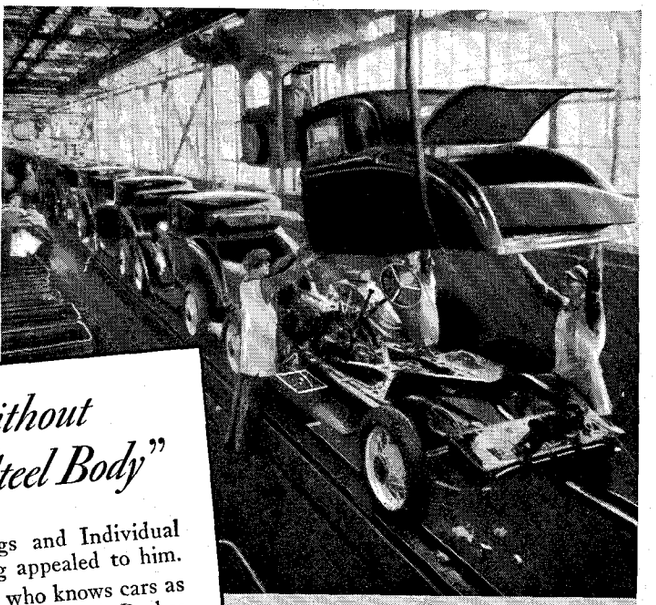
"I HELPED *Build* ALL THREE ..I KNEW WHICH LOW-PRICED CAR TO BUY"

READ THIS CERTIFIED INTERVIEW WITH B. V. FRIEDMAN OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN



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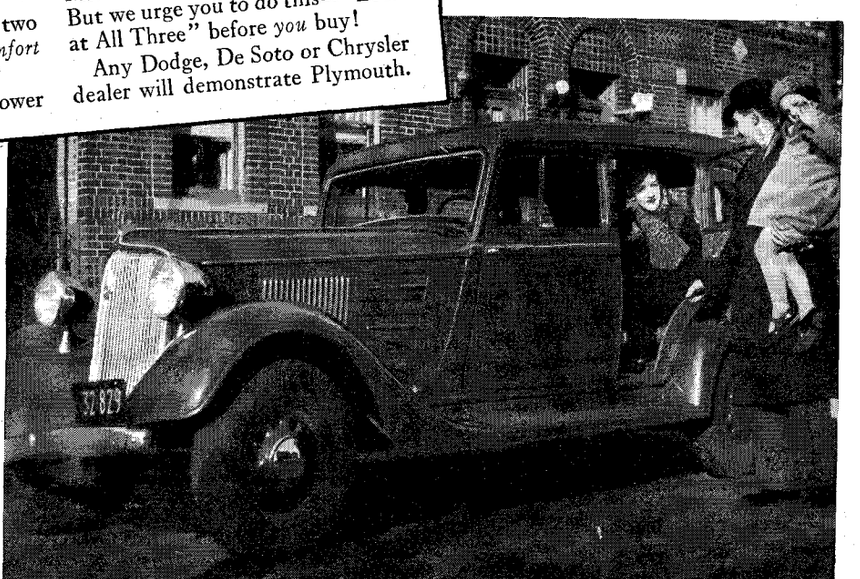

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NEW YORK The Literary Digest April 14, 1934

Washington Reflects Better Times

President Roosevelt Fishes As Hugh Johnson Is Reluctant to Open Way to General Tinkering With Recovery Act

IN the President's continued absence perhaps the most significant news to come out of Washington was General Hugh Johnson's decision not to ask for a renewal of the licensing provision of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Commonly referred to as the teeth of NRA, this provision expires on June 16, while the rest of the Act remains in force for another year.

When the President departed on his fishing trip the understanding was that he would ask Congress to extend his licensing authority and confidently expected it to do so. In one of his press conferences he said he would make the request. Now, however, the country has General Johnson's word for it that no such request will be made. Apparently the General reflects a reluctant opinion that it might not be granted, or that its submission would open the way to a general tinkering with the Recovery Act highly upsetting to its continued administration. "God knows what will come in if we take the lid off," was his pungent comment.

Removal of the licensing power, it is generally conceded, would not emasculate the NRA program, but rather return it to its original purpose, which was that of organizing industry on a voluntary basis. The President would still have the right to impose codes where they were not forthcoming or were unacceptable. He might not, however, divide the sheep from the goats by withholding licenses from those concerns that refused to come within the fold. He has not so far exercised this privilege, but no doubt its existence as a threat has been a valuable factor in persuading industry as a whole to rebuild itself in accordance with NRA principles.

The Basic Power

Walter Lippmann has explained the change in this wise:

"If Section 4-b expires in June there will have gone out of NRA the basic power which the Administration would have to have if it really intended to set up a planned and regimented economy. There would, to be sure, still remain in force until June 16, 1935, the powers under Section 3-d, by means of which the President can 'upon his own motion' impose a code upon an industry. This is still a very great power. But it is a very different sort of thing from the licensing provision.

"The licensing provision is in the literal sense a dictatorial power. The executive is legislator, judge, jury and executioner. The compulsory code provision is an extreme form of delegated legislation; it permits the President to make Federal laws. But it does not give him the power to execute them as he sees fit.

"It may, therefore, be said, I believe, that if the licensing provision expires on June 16, the essential power will have disappeared which would be required to establish an industrial system planned and directed from Washington."

Other comment on this development, while recognizing that General Johnson's is not the last word with respect to NRA legislation, sees in it a sign that the Administration would prefer for the present to let up on business. The country, it has been observed, is growing irritable in its convalescence. This is an election year. Marked improvement has been testified to by industrial leaders like President Sloan of General Motors, and Chairman Taylor of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation.

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The Special House Committee on the Wirt Charges: Seated, left to right: Representatives John J. O'Connor (Dem., N. Y.); Alfred L. Bulwinkle (Dem., N. C.), Chairman; and Frederick R. Lehlbach (Rep., N. J.). Standing, left to right: William W. Arnold (Dem., Ill.); and Harold McGugin (Rep., Kan.)

Many Congressmen appear to believe that the better tone of business will in itself be sufficient to return them to Washington. They are inclined to let sleeping dogs lie. As the Boston *Transcript* has put it, "one of the most cheering signs observable in Washington is that the leaders are now trying to close down the legislative works within a very few weeks—which would remove the immediate threat inherent in NRA amendment, the Wagner, Connery and stock exchange bills."

Tax Law Defeat

Another straw in the wind pointing in the same direction was the vote in the Senate which defeated the La Follette amendment to the new income tax law. Mr. La Follette proposed a heavy increase in surtax rates and also an increase in the normal rate. The principal arguments in opposition were those of Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, and Senator Walter F. George, of Georgia, both stanch Administration supporters. Senator Harrison pointed out that the highest surtax rate to-day was 63 per cent. and that this would be the rate if the unamended bill became a law.

"So no one can say," he added, "that we are not making wealth pay its just proportion of the expense of running the Government."

He contended that the La Follette amendment, which would run the rate up to 77 per cent., would induce much greater investment in tax exempt securities and defeat the cause of reemployment and recovery.

The defeat of the La Follette proposal was supposed to pave the way for early passage of the tax bill but a new obstacle arose in a sudden explosion of bitterness between Senators Harrison and Huey P. Long (the Kingfish). The occasion was a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee over the confirmation of Daniel D. Moore as Collector of Revenue for Louisiana; pointed personalities were exchanged, first at the hearing and subsequently on the floor of the Senate in the course of the debate over the tax measure. The Kingfish was twice called to order but eventually allowed to proceed with the threat that two years hence he

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would enter Mississippi in an effort to defeat Senator Harrison for reelection. Senator Harrison challenged him to do so and for good measure said he did not care anything about Senator Long's opinion of the tax bill, "because the opinion of the Senator from Louisiana is less respected by the membership of this body as a whole and by the country than that of any Senator here."

In revenge Senator Long said he would be prepared to carry on a filibuster against the tax bill and the confirmation of Mr. Moore.

Both Sides Quit

A spirit of contrition descended upon both sides the next day. Senator Clark, of Missouri, who was drawn into the battle in defense of Senator Harrison, apologized for certain of his remarks. "On reflection," he said, "I have concluded that it is unnecessary and unjustified in this time of great national stress to waste the time of the Senate in personal discussion." Both he and the Kingfish requested that some of their words be expunged from the record. Their requests were granted.

On the same day Senator Long's prominence in the week's events on Capitol Hill gained recognition from the chef of the Senate restaurant.

The menu carried an item, "Kingfish Fried in Cornmeal."

It was the cheapest luncheon offered—35 cents.

The growing desire in Congress to deal more gently with business interests was further reflected in the expressed opinion of Speaker Henry T. Rainey, of the House, that the stock market control bill would probably be liberalized. The Speaker made his prediction shortly after Chairman Sam Rayburn of the House Interstate Commerce Committee directed the sub-committee to revise the measure for a third time. There were indications pointing to a modification of the present strict margin provisions, and of some other features vociferously deplored by stock exchanges. Ferdinand Pecora, counsel for the Senate Banking Committee, seemed to reflect Senate sentiment in saying that proposals to place regulation of margins in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission would receive "very serious consideration."

George N. Peek, the President's special adviser on foreign trade, found the time propitious for a nationally broadcast radio speech on behalf of the President's plan to restore the nation to its former rôle in international commerce. He pointed out that for the first time since the World War Great Britain had captured world export supremacy from the United States and that while this country had sat on the side lines in the character of an "international Simple Simon" other nations had made sixty-six agreements among themselves which "left our interests out of the picture." He represented Mr. Roosevelt as seriously concerned over the situation and anxious to speed up his three-fold cure.

Briefly, the President's program calls for the following steps:

The establishment of a highly systematized government clearing house of information to keep Americans in constant touch with trade opportunity abroad. "We had much of this knowledge before 1929," said Mr. Peek, "but it was scattered in unrelated departments throughout Washington."

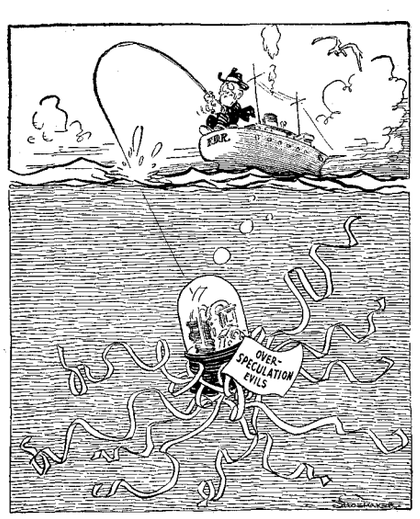
Help to American traders in moving their goods by granting them, at their own risk, intermediate credits in government-owned banks.

Executive negotiations of reciprocal trade treaties with individual nations without recourse to Congress or the Tariff Commission.

The latter proposal, specifically to permit the President to change tariff rates within a range of 50 per cent. up or down, is embodied in a bill which has already passed the House and is expected to prevail in the Senate, tho not without a fight. The other two remedies have already been started on their way by executive action.

Something in the nature of comedy relief has been afforded by the determination of the House of Representatives to quiz Dr. William A. Wirt regarding his allegation that certain members of the "brain trust" look upon President Roosevelt as "the Kerensky of the American revolution" and are spoiling for the opportunity to replace him with a Stalin. Speaker Rainey in appointing the committee of investigation, with Representative Bulwinkle, of North Carolina, as chairman, said: "I don't think Dr. Wirt can name a single man in the Administration who is fomenting revolution. The charges are very silly."

However, Mr. Bulwinkle and his associates have taken their job with commendable solemnity. They have turned down a request from Dr. Wirt for ten days in which to "prepare for the responsibility" of testifying in support of his charges. Mr. Bulwinkle wired the Doctor that the committee expected his presence on Tuesday of this week. It also decided by a strict party vote to confine its delving to the statement of Dr. Wirt, as reported before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, which started the rumpus.



Some Catch, If He Lands It

—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*

In the meantime preparations were made for another House investigation. Speaker Rainey appointed a committee, of which John McCormack of Massachusetts is chairman, to inquire into the Nazi activities in the United States. One suspects that the inspiration for this excursion was provided by the leading article in last week's issue of *To-day*, edited by that ex-"brain-truster," Raymond Moley.

Possibly the information supplied to Mr. Roosevelt aboard the *Nourmahal* of all these furious efforts to unearth conspiracies against the established order prompted his threat to appoint a special committee to investigate a "gross libel" on his luck and skill as a fisherman. He wants a public retraction of the charges made by his son Elliott that his catch had been sub-standard.

Plenty of Fish

Elliott made a flight to the *Nourmahal* from Miami, passed a few hours with his father and the latter's companions on deck, and returned with his pessimistic intelligence to Lowell Thomas, who thereupon broadcast it over to the radio from Miami. Besides suggesting an immediate investigation, Mr. Roosevelt persuaded Vincent Astor, owner of the yacht, to refute the canard forthwith by giving to the world the first statistics on the number of fish caught. On the day of Elliott's visit the catch totaled twenty-one denizens of the deep, including marlin, bone fish and barracuda.

Curbing Sugar Imports

For the first time in the history of the sugar industry in the United States steps were taken to curb imports of sugar by other than the tariff method when the House passed by acclamation the Jones-Costigan Sugar Control Bill.

The bill was sent immediately to the Senate for concurrent action, where its approval was confidently expected. Under the terms of the measure, it was pointed out in Washington press dispatches, the Secretary of Agriculture has been empowered to set a quota on the amount of sugar to be imported from Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, the Canal Zone, American Samoa and Guam. The quotas will be based on average importations for any three years between 1925 and 1933, but adjusted to what it is estimated should be produced in the United States.

It is designed to stabilize the sugar industry and avert a threatened collapse of prices due to an oversupply.

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Nation-Wide Test of Utilities Strength Seen

Defeat of Municipal Ownership Measures in New York Legislature, and Governor's Determination to Continue Battle Provide Major Political Fireworks

IN the sharp, bitter and far-reaching utilities battle which now sweeps New York, that State is once more providing the nation with a display of political fireworks of major proportions. Defeat in the State Senate of two bills, one permitting municipalities to own and operate utility companies, and the other allowing the Public Service Commission to assess rate investigations against companies and providing a revolving fund for the purpose, was seen as the beginning of a nation-wide test of utilities strength.

Governor Lehman himself had foreseen opposition to the bills, part of his twelve-point utilities program, but revelations by the Federal Trade Commission of alleged correspondence involving State Senator Thayer with political activities of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, was believed to have smoothed the way for passage.

Wide World

© Underwood

W. Kingsland Macy, and Senator George W. Norris

Governor Lehman's reaction to the defeat was expressed:

"I am going to get those bills enacted substantially in their present form if it is humanly possible to do so. I feel more strongly than ever about that."

The Thayer Letters

The stock market responded to the defeat of the two bills. Utilities stocks rose immediately, but later declined again.

The Senate action was taken in an atmosphere of extreme tenseness caused by the developments in the "Thayer letters" case. The Governor and Attorney-General John J. Bennett found common ground in a determined move to block a too-limited double-barreled investigation of the conduct of Senator Thayer, of public utility corporations, their legislative activities and their relations with persons holding important State and local offices.

Senator Thayer had asked for an investigation of his relationship with the Associated Gas and Electric Company, and the letters attributed to him in which occurred references to "expense money," and "bills detrimental to the company," which had been killed in committee of which Senator Thayer was then chairman.

The Governor in calling for thorough investigation said, "I repeat the demand . . . that there be the broadest kind of an investigation of the whole utility situation. Such an investigation must proceed in two directions: First, to look into the alleged acts of Senator Thayer; second, to investigate the relations between the public utility companies and any public officials in the State in connection with legislation or rate regulation."

Locally, disclosure of the Thayer letters was accepted as furnishing proof of the charge made by W. Kingsland Macy, Republican State Chairman, last December, that the power and other utility interests were possessed of undue influence over the Legislature, and assuring Macy's re-election next fall.

Nationally the revelations had the effect of sending the power issue reverberating through the halls of the Capitol once more, with the expectation that considerable influence would be exerted on pending legislation. Coincidental with the defeat of Governor Lehman's bills in Albany, a resolution was passed in Congress empowering the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the rates charged for electricity throughout the country.

The Associated Gas and Electric Company was involved at the time of the Thayer developments in an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission into the alleged bribery of a public official in Tennessee. The commission's records also revealed correspondence which purported to link the Edison Institute with propaganda activities of the Associated system and showed that J. L. Mange, president of the Associated, had instructed H. C. Hopkins, vice-president, how he should testify before the New York Senate Public Service Committee in 1930. The instructions included, it has been alleged:

"I think nothing will be gained in criticizing the present commission because as I see it, the companies and the commission are on the same side of the fence with respect to this investigation and we must live with the commission in as near harmony as possible. Of course, if they should ask you about specific cases and make odious comparisons with orders issued to other companies on the same general subject and conditions, you will have to state the truth, but I should avoid criticism of the commission if possible."

The Thayer disclosures brought quick response from Senator Norris who, in a signed article in the New York *American*, declared:

"Undoubtedly thousands of other negotiations with public officials have been carried on by the power trust in a more discreet manner—transactions which they never dared commit to writing.

"The country now must realize that Government regulation has failed and that the power trust regulates the regulators.

"The only remedy before us is Federal, State and municipal ownership."

But *The Wall Street Journal* replied:

"Meanwhile, let men of responsible position in public affairs refrain from talking nonsense about it. It is flagrantly unfair for Senator Norris to assume the Thayer letters prove that what he likes to think about any power corporation is 'a universatility of the activities of the power trust that exists in nearly every locality in the United States.' It is nonsense, after assuming that some intolerable situation exists or has existed as between power companies and State legislators, to add that government ownership 'appears to be the only ray of hope.'

A Ray of Hope?

"Would a proposal to turn a great industry over to the management of the very politicians who had been unable as sworn servants of the public to resist the influence of corporations offer anybody a ray of hope? The question answers itself."

There seemed little support for the idea of unqualified municipal ownership, the Detroit *News* observing with regard to the Governor's fight that "facts and figures are with him." The Troy *News* expressed the somewhat tempered sentiment, typical of most press reaction:

"There is still room for debate and amendment of the measures authorizing municipal ownership and operation of power plants. Charges of suspicion of improprieties and wrongdoing against a few members of the Legislature, even if proven, should not stampede the others into agreeing to legislation that may be highly inimical and will arise later to plague them."

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LaGuardia's Economy Bill an "Incubator Baby"

He Asked Wide Powers to Save Money and Qualify for Federal Loan—Characterizes Grants as "Anemic, Puny"

It was with a rueful smile that New York's sturdy little Mayor received the news that his Economy Bill, after four defeats in Albany, had at last been adopted by the Assembly in a sadly mutilated form.

As originally designed, its purpose was to enable the City of New York to steer clear of bankruptcy by cutting down the scandalous wastage of its government and achieve a balanced budget, thereby qualifying for vast Federal loans in aid of housing and other constructive projects.

How much or how little real economizing will be possible under the bill in its diluted form remains to be seen. Mayor LaGuardia is going to wade in and do his best. He said:

"I feel like a father who has been expecting his firstborn. I awaited a big, healthy, bouncing child, and find a small, puny, anemic, undernourished, undersized baby. I love the little brat, but I am disappointed. I will try to nourish it into something useful. It's only an incubator baby, and it will need lots of nourishment."

He admitted that the bill in its emasculated form would not permit him to accomplish many economies in connection with the county offices, one of the most lavish causes of waste.

Five counties enter into the fabric of New York City, and each county retains its old political payroll regardless of the fact that it is now a borough of the greater city. Like medieval baronies, Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Kings and Richmond support organized hordes of mercenaries in the guise of office holders in the entourage of five County Clerks, five District Attorneys, five Commissioners of Jurors, five Public Administrators, five County Registers, five Sheriffs and five Surrogates.

This archaic county system with its endless multiplication of offices is a wallow of political sinecures, big and little. It is the obvious field for economy reform on a vast scale, if it were only vulnerable to attack. The city charter makes it invulnerable, for the Mayor has no authority to abolish useless county offices or to reduce the salaries of their useless incumbents.

It was to give that authority to Mayor LaGuardia as an emergency measure that the Economy Bill was planned with high hopes, in the first January days after his auspicious inauguration. In view of the serious financial plight of the city, the general expectation was that the legislature in Albany would pass the measure without much delay, that the Governor would sign it promptly and that the city would then enjoy the brave sight of a reform Mayor hewing out the political deadwood, letting the chips fall where they might.

Vain dream! The bill was to be batted about for three months, exciting much scandal and recrimination. A bloc of Democrats in the Assembly fought it tooth and nail, and in the beginning even Governor Lehman declared himself against the granting of such arbitrary powers to the Mayor.

His Act About Over

—Costello in the Albany *Evening News*

Later the Governor became a champion of the bill against a legislative group owing allegiance to Secretary of State Edward J. Flynn who is also Democratic leader of the Bronx.

Mayor LaGuardia was not silent during the troubled adventures of his Economy Bill. At one public function at which Postmaster General Farley was also a guest, the Mayor good-naturedly but pointedly avowed his belief that Mr. Farley could end the legislative opposition if he would. Mr. Farley did not act on the challenge, and there was some editorial comment in which the LaGuardia situation was linked with the Postmaster General's rumored desire to become Governor Lehman's successor in the State House.

The Mayor "went to the people" by radio. He revealed some of the scandals of county government, including the case of a prominent politician unable to read or write but holding a $7,500 a year position.

Meanwhile he made concession after concession to the legislative opponents of the Economy Bill, and when it came up for the fifth time, on April 5—maimed almost beyond recognition by hamstringing amendments—its passage by a large majority was a cut and dried conclusion. The vote was 120 to twenty-three.

Sands Point Hero in New War

"— — — — — —!" It is gray-haired Col. John P. Sullivan, who is credited with having licked every cadet during his years at West Point, addressing Senator Huey Long in the august presence of the Senate Finance Committee. The dashes represent words that Southern courts recognize as an excuse for a fight at any place and any time, but which have never feazed the hero of Sands Point, Long Island. He retained his composure, life and limb as usual, and followed his customary military tactics by beating a masterly retreat through a convenient back door. Somebody held the colonel.

It was all the result of a hearing on the confirmation of D. D. Moore, political opponent of the Kingfish, to be Collector of Internal Revenue in Louisiana. Two colonels appeared for Mr. Moore, the other being E. R. Bradley, turfman of Florida and Kentucky. This military array was too much for the gentleman from Louisiana, but he did his gallant best. He hauled out all of Louisiana's dirty linen and tried to hang it on the shoulders of his opponents. He accused the two colonels of being "gambling partners," operating "at the expense of suckers throughout the country."

"You can't prove that in a thousand years," shouted Colonel Sullivan, and what he said next the newspapers didn't print.

Edward Rightor, counsel for Mr. Moore, pushed the fiery colonel into his seat. A gray-haired spectator applauded wildly, and was led from the room. "Let it go in the record," said the Senator placidly, reaching for the door knob.

The brave Louisianian had also added fuel to the feud between himself and Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi by saying that the Mississippian's income-tax amendment was representing "vested interests." The feud burst into flames the next day and burned six hours, nearly setting fire to the whole Senatorial program. The Kingfish indulged his flare for personalities. He accused Senator Harrison of having turned on his political mentor, Senator Vardaman, and defeated him for reelection—Senator Vardaman, "a man that had the nerve and the courage and the honor to stand out against that damnable fraud against the American people, that war." The kind-hearted Kingfish had always stood by his friends, even to the extent of endangering his political life. Senator Harrison mentioned the niceties of the Senatorial office, but his words fell on deaf ears. The hero of the Battle of Long Island is forgetful. Senator Clark of Missouri recalled Senator Long's services during the war. The Lionheart from Louisiana, said Senator Clark, "hid under the bed."

Later, Senators Clark and Long withdrew their heated remarks about each other, and asked to have them expunged from the Congressional Record, which was done.

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Leaders See Business Definitely on Upswing

Tho Guarded In Giving Credit to the President's Program, and Warning Against Permanent NRA, Sloan, Taylor and Atterbury Make Optimistic Statements

THE heads of three great industrial enterprises—automobiles, steel and a railroad—gave expression last week to their beliefs that business is definitely on the upswing. And they had bundles of statistics on hand to support their contentions. But all three were very guarded in giving credit for the upswing to the President's recovery program and warned against making the NRA permanent.

Most optimistic about the upswing and most erudite in his candid criticisms of NRA policies was Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors Corporation. Most confident in his long-time view was Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, who told stockholders that the steel company has definitely turned the corner. In Philadelphia, Brig.-Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, hailed the steady gains that have been made in the last six months, but predicted that the NRA "would fall of its own weight."

Concurrently with these encouraging statements came announcements of immediate wage increases of 10 per cent. by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Inland, Republic and other steel companies. The General Electric Company then announced that it had increased wages for 40,000 of its employees 10 per cent. on April 1, and from Detroit came reports indicating that the automobile industry was experiencing a tremendous upward trend. Production records were broken in a number of plants and the industry is enjoying "boom-time" activity. The nation's press welcomed the statistical evidence as proving that at last there is substance to optimistic statements of business leaders.

"An Irresistible Force"

Mr. Sloan dated the beginning of the business recovery to the summer of 1932. "It seems reasonable to suppose that the worst of the world depression passed some time ago," he said, "and that unless upset by some unusual circumstances, improvement will continue. The rate of improvement may be accelerated or retarded by injecting into the picture abnormal influences, but the general trend will not be affected for the reason that an industrial recovery, like an industrial depression, is, in a practical sense of the word, an irresistible force."

What Mr. Sloan meant by "abnormal influences" was cleared up later in the report when he discussed NRA policies. "Even recognizing what all who have been in close touch with the program appreciate, that the highest possible motives of honesty of purpose and fairness prevail in its administration, it is only natural that errors of policy and fact are bound to develop, and can only be corrected through the process of evolution."

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(Left to right) W. W. Atterbury, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., and Myron C. Taylor

In the first place, the General Motors president said, the labor provision in Section 7-a of the National Recovery Act "must be clarified or there is the certainty of industrial strife the equal of which this country has not yet seen, and just at a time when there is a foundation for hope of recovery from the economic depression." Every fair-minded person, he continued, is in favor of a minimum wage, the elimination of child labor, and a gradual shortening of hours of labor. Unfortunately, he said, behind all this, as the result of an interpretation which attempts to carry the weight of an edict of law, "appears to be looming the specter of the greatest monopoly that ever existed in any country in the world—the closed shop." The mutual confidence of management and labor in the automobile industry, he said, justified a decision for the open shop.

The very next day after Mr. Sloan made his report, Mr. Taylor addressed the stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation in Hoboken, New Jersey.

"Last year," the steel head said, "we thought we had turned the corner and could see ahead immediate signs of revival. Today we know we have. Our experience with operations, with the reduction of losses, the stabilization for the moment of our quick asset position, without for a year encroaching on it or impairing it, is sufficient proof to the wise mariner who is charting these difficult seas that we have passed through the most difficult period of our adversity."

As for the NRA, Mr. Taylor answered "emphatically no" when a stockholder asked him whether a permanent NRA would not be a good thing for the industry. But he defended it as a temporary measure, explaining that it had proved beneficial to the steel industry. "So far, the NRA is an experiment of cooperative action in which, may I say, one of the weakest elements is human nature."

The third business leader to speak out last week, General Atterbury, minced no words in predicting that the NRA will "fall of its own weight," but he said he believed the voluntary industrial association would remain. "The Government, and I do not necessarily mean Mr. Roosevelt, has gone entirely too far in the legislation it has supported," he said, "and I am certain that most of the radical legislation which has been enacted by the Congress will become negative by the inherent common sense of the American people."

General Atterbury added:

"I think in many respects Mr. Roosevelt has done a great job—a very great job—but I am convinced that it was a mistake to attempt to force codes on certain industries which were unprepared for them.

Theory of the NRA

"The whole theory of the NRA, of increasing wages and shortening hours to hasten recovery, is wrong. If that theory were correct the President should immediately impose a two or three day week at greatly increased wages."

The Pennsylvania Railroad president cited evidences of substantial business gains during the first quarter of this year and declared that continuance of recovery depended almost wholly upon the future effect of a forced rise in prices upon consumer demand. He said it was difficult to determine whether recovery thus far had been influenced one way or the other by the NRA, but was frank in saying that "the capital-goods industry has not picked up the way it should have." This latter situation he blamed partly on the inability of business to refinance itself because of restrictions on the issuance of new securities.

The upswing in business for the railroads, he said, "is going to keep going for at least the second quarter. After that I don't know what effect increased prices are going to have upon the consumer. If they're going to shove prices up, I think the tendency would be to reduce the ability of the consumer to buy them at the present rate."

Meanwhile prices of steel and automobiles have leaped up. United States Steel

(Continued on page 45)

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There Is Still a Liquor Problem

Unexpectedly Swift Repeal Left in Its Wake Some Confusion and Bootlegger Activity, but Literary Digest *Survey Reveals Definite Indications That Order Is Returning*

By Wayne W. Parrish

PROBABLY no major issue in America has had such a topsy-turvy existence as liquor. Unexpectedly swift repeal of national prohibition on December 6 found some of the nation's driest States of pre-prohibition days without a semblance of regulation. With enforcement against bootlegging virtually suspended and stocks of good liquor at the lowest ebb in history, repeal was ushered in amid chaos. Four months after repeal, however, a survey of the nation by The Literary Digest reveals definite indications that order is returning.

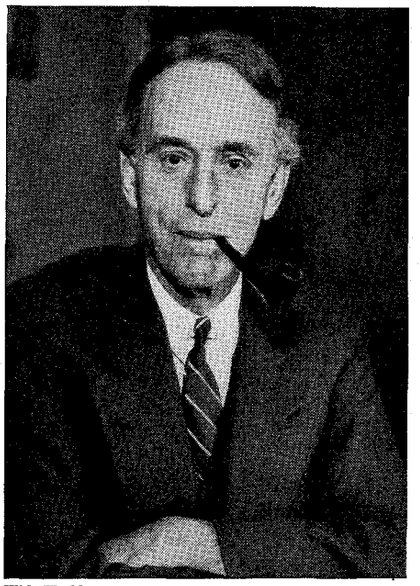
Bootlegging, reports reveal, remains a stubborn obstacle to immediate solution of the liquor problem, altho some cities have seen a decided shift from the illicit to the legal trade. The high tariff on imported liquor, combined with the high internal revenue and State taxes, have acted in some measure to block efforts to keep prices of legal liquor down. With domestic distilleries working top speed, and import quotas enlarged, supplies of palatable legal liquor have increased rapidly and business in most sections is brisk. Revenue from liquor taxes, while usually below the rosy predictions of wets, as expected, has even surpassed expectations in some sections.

Dry Confusion

Aside from some temporary complications arising in States during the process of setting up control regulations, probably the worst confusion has been in States still legally dry. There are twenty of these States with either statutory or constitutional prohibition, or both, and suspension of Federal enforcement last December found most of these without any effective enforcement whatever. Among the twenty-eight "wet" States there is a wide variety of regulations, ranging from State-owned stores to the licensing system. One State, Delaware, has a State monopoly of wholesaling. State-owned stores are to be found in Oregon, Washington, Montana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Iowa.

At the head of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration in Washington sits Joseph H. Choate, Jr., a $1-a-year official and a Republican, brought by President Roosevelt from a legal practise in New York to see that the country was supplied with good cheap liquor. Choate has one of the most distinguished lineages in America. He is deliberate, cultured, unhurried. Tall, loose-jointed, graced with a high forehead and long thin hands, he frankly admits that bootlegging presents a great problem and that it has not stopped. He believes that the nation will be well supplied with good, cheap whisky within a year, and intends to use the power invested in his administration to prevent unreasonable profits to the liquor trade.

The FACA has control over importation, distilling and wholesaling. It can set the wholesale prices, enforce proper labelling of bottles, and force the industry to police itself. But its power ends there, for States and municipalities are responsible for retail sales. As for importing, Mr. Choate admits that up to the present only the better brands of liquor have been affected, for the high tariff prevents any effective competition against the bootlegger. But for domestic producers, the FACA has encouraged the importing of bottled-in-bond whiskies for blending purposes, and it is through the wide production of blends that the administrator sees hope of outwitting the bootleg trade.



Wide World

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., head of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration

So far, three import periods have been authorized. The first, from December 1 to February 28, brought in 12,837,000 gallons. The second, March 1 to April 30, will bring in around 8,000,000 gallons. But as a further method of reducing retail prices, a third import period, May 1 to June 30, has been authorized for unlimited importation with no quota restrictions whatever. Since the first of the year, also, import bars for what is known as "American type" whisky have been lowered so that unlimited quantities of whisky could be brought in from Canada, Cuba and other countries.

How the bootlegger has an edge on legitimate dealers is no mystery. There is a tariff of $5 a gallon on all imported whisky, plus a $2 internal revenue tax and a State tax of usually $1. This gives the bootlegger an $8-a-gallon lead on legal whisky. Before prohibition the tariff was only $2.60. Champagnes and sparkling wines are now taxed $6 a gallon, but before prohibition it was $3. Still wines are now taxed $1.25 a gallon, compared with the pre-prohibition tariff of $0.45 a gallon. It is hoped that these heavy taxes will be lowered.

But high prices have not been the only source of complaint. Officers of two large liquor houses in New York, when interviewed, frankly admitted that the legitimate distiller and producer has been seriously handicapped by widespread counterfeiting of labels and refilling of genuine bottles with bootleg liquor. One of these companies has set up its own complaint bureau in an effort to trace specific instances of racketeering. The other company charged that large hotels and better-class restaurants were refilling bottles of reputable concerns with cheap bootleg liquor and mixing it in drinks.

Tax Returns

While it is too early to estimate accurately the revenue gains from liquor taxes, reports reveal that the situation is decidedly spotted. Several States owning and operating their own stores found their revenue purposes defeated by charging too high prices. The public with limited pocketbooks were forced to continue trading with bootleggers. Adjustments are being made, however, and some States, like Michigan and Connecticut, have found revenue returns satisfactory. Indications are that internal revenue taxes will bring much less than the high predictions made last autumn.

The bulk of whisky being sold legally is blended, either with a base of not less than 20 per cent straight whisky mixed with neutral spirits (grain alcohol), or a blend of straight whiskies. Because of the low supply of aged bottled-in-bond whisky, much of the domestic production is of the new "quick-aging" or quick maturing process. The FACA has encouraged importation of bonded whisky from abroad for use as a proper base for blending.

The twenty legally dry States at this date are West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Utah, Idaho, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Some of these have elections scheduled for this year. Most dry States have found themselves faced with a new task of combating a post-prohibition racket: rum-running from a wet State into a dry one.

(Continued on page 41)

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Topics of the Day

Government Loses; Restaurateurs Gain Sidney Blackmer, the stage and screen actor, by decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, got a considerable deduction from his income tax and at the same time made representations that seem to impugn the critical integrity of certain writers for the press. Having no reticence in naming names Mr. Blackmer, in defending his deduction of $1,687.10 in 1927 "for theater tickets, luncheons, parties and suppers," said he found these expenses necessary to secure publicity, favorable notices and theatrical engagements. He averred in his affidavit that "many of the first line dramatic reviewers play favorites decidedly in the theater."

Mr. Blackmer is said to be in line with the opinion held by The Actors Equity Association. The judges who adjudicated his case were found more amenable than those who last year rendered an adverse decision to Lenore Ulric, his former wife, who had made a similar plea. The future may perhaps show that the door has been opened to even more lavish seduction of the critic. However, where the Government loses the restaurateurs gain.

* * * *

Sailors de Luxe on Soviet Ship "A feather bed had every man, warm slippers and hot water can," wrote W. S. Gilbert half a century ago, painting the virtues of Captain Reece of the *Mantelpiece*, who

> "Did all that lay within him to
> Promote the comfort of his crew."

One is almost tempted to suspect that the Soviet authorities or the owners of the *Kim*, first Russian ship to sail into New York harbor since 1917, planned to take this country's breath away with a floating paradise rivaling the one created by Gilbert's playful fancy. Students of commerce are interested in the fact that the $50,000 worth of Russian products that the *Kim* brought to America include cement, mica, chalk, juniper berries and Caucasian red and white wine. More piquant to the general reader is the fact that each able seaman has an airy outside cabin painted cream color, trimmed with oak and containing a table, desk and individual radio set.

"A faint scent of violets" was noticed by one ship news visitor, amazed at the contrast with the atmosphere of a typical forecastle. The *Kim's* crew are housed luxuriously amidships, and meals are served to officers and sailors alike from the same galley, "in a club-dining room with piano and potted palm tree." If an officer is rough or unjust to a seaman, the latter is encouraged to report the matter to the Soviet authorities on his return to Russia. If a sailor breaks discipline, he is humiliated by having his name posted in the club-dining room. Yet the discipline during working hours, it was explained, is no less stringent than that on any ship of any nation.

* * * *

Needed: a Primer For the Prince Possibly if the younger members of the royal family of Sweden had read "The Prisoner of Zenda" they would be less likely to assume that love took precedence of the duties and demands of royal station. In any event, the report that Prince Bertil, third son of Crown Prince Gustav Adolf, intended marrying a commoner suggests the need of some primer to teach them the sacredness of their pedigree.

Count Folke Bernadotte, cousin of Prince Bertil, married Miss Estella Manville, of New York, in 1928. Prince Lennart, son of Prince William, second son of King Gustav V, married a Miss Karen Nissvandt in 1932 and formally was deprived of his right of succession.

In March of this year the former Prince Sigvard, second son of Crown Prince Gustav Adolf, married Erika Patzek, a German film actress, and renounced his royal prerogatives in his turn. Sigvard is keenly interested in moving-pictures and has worked as assistant stage manager for Ufa, the German combine that employs the former Miss Patzek.

Altho the father of Miss Christina Brambeck, to whom Prince Bertil was reported to be engaged, denied flatly that they were betrothed, nevertheless King Gustav V of Sweden laid down the tennis racket which he wields so smartly at the age of seventy-six and set out from Cannes for Stockholm "to do all he could" to persuade Bertil to change his mind. He was taking no chances with the epidemic threatening his dynasty.

* * * *

Harvard Alumni Too Human to Be Neutral The class of 1909 at Harvard numbered among its more prominent members Ernst F. Hanfstaengl, who is now Adolph Hitler's confidential secretary and press agent-in-chief for the Nazi régime in Germany. As an undergraduate Herr Hanfstaengl rowed on the Harvard crew, led the cheering at football games, thundered Wagnerian music on trembling pianos and in other respects rendered his six feet four of lusty manhood popular with his classmates. It was not unnatural, therefore, that he should receive an invitation from the chief marshal of his class to be one of the latter's aides at the twenty-fifth reunion of the class this June.

But alas for the "golden haze of student days!" Herr Hanfstaengl, thanks to his political activities, is *persona non grata* to too many of his fellow alumni. Their protests have made his welcome doubtful, wherefore he has declined to attend the reunion. The episode is one of those reminders that neutrality is in conflict with human nature.

LaGuardia's Graceful Tribute to Brooklyn For five days beginning last week Mayor LaGuardia, of New York, moved his offices from City Hall, in Manhattan, to Borough Hall, in Brooklyn. The change was in graceful recognition of the 100th anniversary of Brooklyn's incorporation as a city.

As the New York *Herald Tribune* has recalled, "Henry Hudson's people had climbed the pleasant slope of Columbia Heights [one of the oldest sections of Brooklyn] while Shakespeare was alive; and in 1646 (while the Thirty Years' War was still the current unpleasantness in Europe) the Village of Breuckelen, by absorbing the neighboring towns of Wallabout, The Ferry, Gowanus and Bedford, had been launched upon its career of imperial expansion."

Brooklyn is now a part of New York City, having surrendered its charter to become a borough in 1898. It was then in size the fourth city in the United States, so in the minds of many proud Brooklynites the decision entailed no mean sacrifice.

But behold the reward! Brooklyn is to-day the largest borough in the city and promises in no distant future to dominate the monster that swallowed her. Her citizens can say of her, perhaps, that she stooped to conquer. Or since she is known as the "city of churches," they may prefer to think of her as a confirmation of the beatitude, "blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth."

* * * *

Wish Girls to Be Girls—Boys, Boys By a government decree published in Berlin on April 4, coeducation has been "virtually abolished," according to a New York *Times* wireless, in the higher schools of Prussia. The higher schools for boys will no longer admit girls where girls' higher schools are available. The purpose announced for the change is "to provide female youth with an education better suited to its real nature," and there seems to sound an echo of the Kaiser's famous three *Ks* for women, translatable as Cooking, Church and Children.

A sort of obverse of the Prussian girl problem was a British boy problem debated at the annual conference of the National Association of Schoolmasters, in London. Pres. H. Gordon demanded male teachers for boys beyond the infants' stage, to "protect" them from the "infantilism" ascribed to the American male by Count Keyserling.

"The best boys I know," said Gordon, "are not the 'little dears' mentioned by the headmistress of one mixed school in London the other day but the 'little devils' who long to be taken out of a woman's class, as every right thinking woman knows they do, and put with a man."

Like the Prussians he cheerfully accorded the infants' and girls' departments to women teachers.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

May Ninomiya says she reached her position as editor of *Screen Romances* and associate editor of *Film Fun* because she could spell. She started in the publishing business fifteen years ago in the subscription and sales promotion departments. Because of her orthographical accuracy she was promoted to secretarial work and graduated from there into the editorial department. She gets her name from her Japanese father, but is called Miss May for short. At twenty-nine, she is the youngest woman editor of a large motion picture magazine. Her hobbies are photography and cooking. In private life she is Mrs. Walter Kelley.

Lawrence Langner, whose prolific pen has been dipped into three theatrical successes of the New York season, is an international patent law expert by profession. Together with his wife Armina Marshall he collaborated on "The Pursuit of Happiness," which will soon be produced in London. He also collaborated with Arthur Guiterman on Molière's "School for Husbands," and was a co-producer of "Champagne Sec." All three plays were tried out in his summer theater laboratory at Westport, Conn., which frequently grosses more than $5,000 per week. Mr. Langner is a director of the Theatre Guild and a great friend of Bernard Shaw's, with whom he carries on a voluminous correspondence. Last year on Shaw's one day visit to New York he called unexpectedly at Mr. Langner's home.

Nickolas Muray

Dexter Fellows for more than twenty-five years has been the press agent for the "Biggest Show On Earth." City editors and hosts of others throughout the land know him as a jovial, genial man whose abilities as advance man for Barnum and Bailey's, Ringling Brothers' Circus have brought him nation-wide renown. As a boy in Fitchburg, Mass., he hung around shows and theaters, eventually drifted into the game as publicity man for Pawnee Bill and later for Buffalo Bill's "Wild West Show." His enthusiasm for acrobats, elephants, sideshows and the rest of the big tent activities have not dimmed despite his lengthy years of experience.

© Davart

Cartoonists

As They See Themselves

A Self-Portrait for The Literary Digest

Herblock. Full name: Herbert Lawrence Block. Born in Chicago, 1907. Single. Studied drawing at Art Institute of Chicago. Attended Lake Forest (Ill.) College two years.

Career as police reporter lasted two weeks. Decided cartooning might be easier. Freelanced. Began drawing political cartoons for Evanston, Ill., paper.

Became editorial cartoonist Chicago *Daily News,* 1929. Moved to N.E.A. Service in Cleveland first of 1933. Have been fortunate in having swell associates at both places.

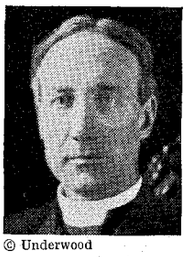
Habits: reading in bed at night and walking the floor most of the day. Like to ride horseback. Pet aversion: noises. Secret ambitions: to travel; to write stories; to play the accordion. Also hope some day to get my desk cleaned up.

[*A cartoon by Herblock appears on page 46.*]

Margherita Sarfatti, robust Italian feminist and official biographer of Premier Mussolini, has come to explore the United States from coast to coast, to enable her to write series of articles on American life and customs. She became associated with Mussolini in Milan when he edited the newspaper *Avanti* and she wrote for the art department. She was one of the original Fascists, and took part in the march of the blackshirts on Rome, for which she won a Fascist campaign medal. Mrs. Sarfatti is a widow and lost one son in the war. Her life of Mussolini has been printed in nineteen languages.

© Keystone

Barney Thorne Phillips, chaplain of the Senate since 1927, is Washington's busiest clergyman and known for the spontaneity of his sermons. His church is one of the largest in Washington, and during Easter week, he was so busy, the only place one could see him was in the pulpit. He is popular in Washington society, attends many functions and is not averse to cocktail parties. Tall, with prominent features and a deep resonant voice, which he uses as if he had been trained for the theater, he is known for his organizing abilities. His church has one of the best choirs in Washington.



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James S. Montgomery is a husky, heavy set, gray haired, bushy-black eyebrowed, good natured theologian who has been chaplain of the House of Representatives since 1921. He was born at Mount, Carmel, Ind., and his first business enterprise was selling newspapers, after which he became a reporter. It was during his reportorial days that he became converted while covering a Methodist revival meeting. The preacher said to him, "Young man, you pray." He left, prayed, came back and in three weeks was given a license to preach. Afterwards he went to Oxford. He is out of sympathy with ministers who make their sermons "long winded and very complicated," likes to talk slumped in a soft chair with his legs outstretched, enjoys hearing funny stories. He says the day is easy when someone tells him a funny story in the morning

© Harris & Ewing

What's the Name, Please?

Felipe Espil—Ambassador from Argentina—calls himself *feh-lee'peh ess-peel'.*

de Lima e Silva—Ambassador from Brazil—in his native tongue it is *dee lee'ma ee sil'va.*

Trucco—the Chilean Ambassador—not a rime with *stucco:* it is *true'ko.*

Ahmet Muhtar—the Turkish Ambassador—with the German or Scottish *ch,* it becomes *ahch-met mooch-tahr,* no major stress.

Charalambos Simopoulos—Minister from Greece—with initial *h* as in *hew,* it sounds *hah-rah'lahm-bos see-mo'poo-los.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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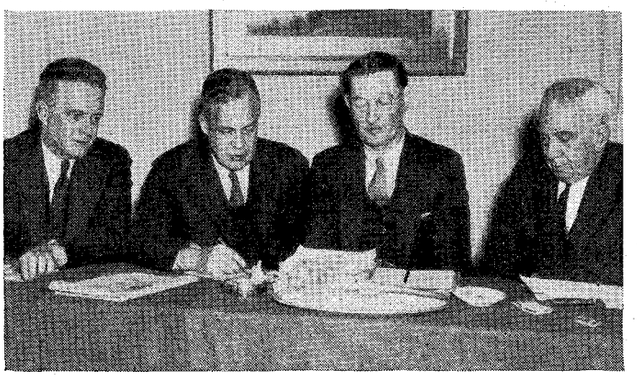
At the Observation Post

Tho Disastrous Railroad Strikes Have Been a Feature of Recovery From Other Major Depressions, History Is Not Likely to Be Repeated in This Instance

DISASTROUS railroad strikes have been a feature of recovery from other major depressions. As the country climbs out of the economic swamp in which it has been mired during the last four years what is to prevent a repetition of history in this particular?

Already the familiar tension is apparent. The representatives of railroad management and labor have met in Washington to reconcile their conflicting demands, but so far without success. Under pressure from the President and from Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, both sides have given ground but they have not agreed, and Mr. Eastman, as conciliator, has announced that further efforts toward agreement must wait on the President's return. So the threat persists.



Wide World

Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, and his aides confer with a representative of the railroad managers. (Left to right) O. S. Beyer, Director of Labor Relations; Mr. Eastman; W. F. Thiehoff, chairman of the committee of managers for the railroads, and James W. Carmalt, of Mr. Eastman's office

Fortunately it is not a threat to excite any immediate panic. To be sure, while the calamity to the nation of a general railroad strike remains a possibility, only fools would treat the situation with levity. But the time has not arrived for discouragement, much less the jitters, and the chances seem bright that its arrival will be indefinitely postponed.

"Orderly Procedure"

Mr. Eastman, in the announcement referred to, made this plain. "The fact should be emphasized," he said, "that there is no present prospect of a strike, and that if further effort at settlement fails the controversy must proceed in accordance with the orderly procedure provided by the Railway Labor Act." In other words, the Railway Labor Act adopted in 1926 provides a safety valve which did not exist when in the '70's and the '90's the boiler burst strewing the landscape with wreckage.

Since its enactment the mere presence of this statute has operated as a peacemaker. Both the railroads and their men, rather than invoke its elaborate machinery, have preferred direct negotiation. In this manner, in January, 1932, they first reached their agreement over the 10 per cent. deduction from basic rates of pay and have since twice extended it. The proposal to extend it for another six months from its date of expiration on June 30 is at the bottom of the controversy, and the question is not whether a strike impends but whether at long last the dispute will defy the previous method of its settlement and have to wind its way through the statutory mill.

The Railway Labor Act provides that a dispute of the sort shall be decided, if possible, in conference between duly authorized representatives of the carriers and of their workers. Failing a decision by this means either side, or both sides, may invoke the services of the Board of Mediation, a permanent body of five members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. This board to-day consists of Samuel E. Winslow, a former Republican Congressman from Massachusetts, as Chairman; Franklin P. Glass, an Alabama newspaper publisher; Edwin P. Morrow, former Governor of Kentucky; Oscar B. Colquitt, former Governor of Texas; and John Williams, whose modest entry in *Who's Who* gives no clue to his past.

The Board of Mediation need not wait for an invitation but may proffer its services on its own initiative. In either event, it is authorized to put itself promptly in communication with the parties to the controversy and use its best efforts to bring them to agreement. If unsuccessful it must at once do what it can to persuade them to try arbitration.

An agreement to arbitrate, if and when it is forthcoming, must stipulate among other things that each side will faithfully abide by the award. Each side shall select one arbitrator (or two if they prefer) and the arbitrators so chosen shall select a third, or a fifth and sixth. In case of a deadlock at this stage the Board of Mediation must step in and name the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators.

Should either party refuse to submit to arbitration then the Board of Mediation, when in its judgment the dispute threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce, is in duty bound to notify the President, who may appoint a commission to investigate and report to him respecting the quarrel. After the creation of such a commission the law forbids any change in the conditions which gave rise to the row for a period of sixty days—it prescribes a two-months' truce.

The mere recital of these provisions will suggest to the reader the boredom with which both railway executives and labor leaders regard the prospect of an appeal to the "orderly procedure" of the Railway Labor Act.

Already the railway executives have indicated their willingness to drop their demand that after June 30 the present deduction in pay be increased to 15 per cent. The railway union representatives have on their part shown an equal readiness to forget the 10 per cent. raise, in addition to the restoration of basic rates on which they first insisted. President Roosevelt has proposed a six months' extension of the present cut except in the case of those employees getting less than the minimums established in the NRA codes. Their pay, he believes, should be adjusted forthwith. The executives have received his proposal favorably. Labor, however, has not, holding out for a full restoration of the 1929 scale.

Would Revise Law

Incidentally, Mr. Eastman has suggested to Chairman Rayburn, of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, a thoroughgoing revision of the Railway Labor Act. He would set up an adjustment board of thirty-six members, divided equally between labor and management, for the compulsory settlement of grievances. This board would have no jurisdiction over changes in rates or rules. These would remain in the province of the Board of Mediation, made up, however, of three instead of five members. It is Mr. Eastman's notion that the proposed adjustment board, divided into four parts to deal independently with the grievances of the different groups of crafts, would relieve the Board of Mediation of a large class of disputes which now comes before it.

But perhaps his most significant recommendation concerns the inclusion permanently in the law of those provisions in the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of last year (a temporary measure) which protect the right of collective bargaining. To some extent because of these provisions the issue of union recognition can not complicate the present controversy, a circumstance for which the country should be duly grateful.

W. M. H.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Conflict in the Administration Between Two Camps of Almost Diametrically Opposite Economic Thought Is Accented by the Wirt "Disclosures," Which May Have Dramatic Sequel

THE Wirt charges of a "brain trust" plot to overthrow the established order in America and eventually replace President Roosevelt with a Stalin turned a new light on the situation within the Administration circle. President Roosevelt

© International

Left Wingers: Rexford G. Tugwell, and Mordecai Ezekiel

plainly betrayed irritation at the thought that people would actually believe he was being manipulated by his own subordinates. That was before Dr. Wirt did so much talking in elaboration of his theory. More interesting from the practical standpoint was the "I-told-you-so" air with which the "disclosures" were hailed on the conservative side of the Roosevelt official family.

A Sharp Division

Ever since the early days of the Roosevelt Administration's honeymoon, from the time, in fact, when the Administration's deflationary and inflationary policies came into sharp conflict, the President's official family has been divided broadly into two camps, one conservative by present standards and the other radical. With the Economy Bill prevailing, the Veterans' and Federal Employees' lobbies routed and Budget Director Douglas in the saddle, the conservative side seemed fully as strong as the liberal in those days.

The President, with his country-gentleman background, derived huge enjoyment, apparently, from the task of keeping an even balance between the two schools of thought. The Tugwells and the Ezekiels and the Moleys on the one side were roughing it up with the Douglases, the Achesons and the Hulls on the other.

With the break-up of the orthodox Treasury group by direct Presidential action, the Right Wing subsided in silence. There followed, and has continued to this day, a sort of siege between the two camps of almost diametrically opposite economic thought, with the Right Wing, or what remained of it, retiring to its trenches to watch the operations of the Left Wing. Budget Director Douglas was entirely squelched. Others of the Right Wing, some long since officially dead, warned the President that he was being "used" by the extremists on the other side.

Mark Sullivan's persistent hammering away on the line that Professor Tugwell was trying to Sovietize the United States was not—nor is it now—without its echoes within the walls of the Administration. Mr. Roosevelt laughed it off with the good-natured admonition not to be "seeing ghosts under the bed."

The Wirt "disclosures" found a ready audience in that wing of the original Roosevelt official family which had given similar warnings. No one had realized before how deeply this feeling had cut into the Administration itself and what a center of controversy Mr. Roosevelt had been occupying for many months. It was taken to help explain why, when the President got ready to oust Mr. Acheson from the Under-Secretaryship of the Treasury, he did so without ceremony. Moreover, it tended to throw more light on the circumstance that, after hiring Professor Sprague away from the Bank of England, Mr. Roosevelt declined to see him for months after the London Economic Conference until Dr. Sprague arrived at the White House to present his resignation.

The real story of what transpired with respect to Dr. Sprague when he returned from London has not been told hitherto. No sooner had he become established in the quarters provided for him at the Treasury (his office was that of financial adviser to the Secretary of the Treasury) than Dr. Sprague telephoned Col. Marvin H. McIntyre, the President's secretary for appointments, to announce that he was ready to report to the President.

The expected invitation never came. The President meantime promulgated his gold-purchase program without consulting Dr. Sprague and many others of the orthodox group. Since he was not in the President's confidence on the subject, Dr. Sprague spoke his views quite freely, and they were not favorable.

It is rarely that the President of the United States, surrounded as he always is, regardless of the personality occupying the office, by tale-carriers seeking his favor, does not hear what is being said about him and his policies by conspicuous personages in the Capital. Mr. Hoover, with a detective for his private secretary, was amazingly abreast of the town's gossip. Mr. Roosevelt is not far behind. He heard what Dr. Sprague was saying. He knew that Wall Street was alive with gossip that Mr. Acheson had told the President, in the presence of a fairly large conference, that his gold-purchase plan was illegal. The whole thing annoyed Mr. Roosevelt considerably and he began to swing the ax.

The President's immediate reaction to the Wirt incident having been somewhat similar, there are those in Washington who would not be surprized to see a dramatic sequel in this instance. Dr. Wirt's free talking subsequent to the original

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Of the Right Wing: Cordell Hull, and Lewis W. Douglas

"disclosures" has tended, however, to take the edge off the first effect of that incident. Moreover, the President, when he returns to Washington from his sea trip, will have had the benefit of more than two weeks' respite. And this, conceivably, could change the course of history.

Serene on Surface

On the surface there has been nothing to indicate Presidential displeasure with the activities of Professor Tugwell.

Even tho it was Professor Moley who brought Professor Tugwell into what came to be known as the Roosevelt "brain trust," and Professor Moley dominated Professor Tugwell throughout the campaign and well into the beginning of the Administration, jealousy soon developed between them. Dr. Tugwell, however, was not above benefiting by Professor Moley's unhappy experience at the London Economic Conference, which cost him his post as Assistant Secretary of State. Like Moley, Tugwell was slated to make a trip to Europe. When he saw what happened to Mr. Moley, he asked to be excused from making the trip.

In view of the situation that has developed, few things happened that are not interpreted in the light of the attention that Dr. Tugwell has had focused upon himself. President Roosevelt does not relish being considered a collectivist. Dr. Tugwell, because of his speeches and his writings, is being constantly criticized for having too much the Russian viewpoint. Recently when he was sent to Puerto Rico to study conditions there, the report went abroad that that was to be his exit. And there are some persons in the President's official family who even now are not sure that that was not the intention.

DIOGENES.

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Europe's Declining Freedom of the Press

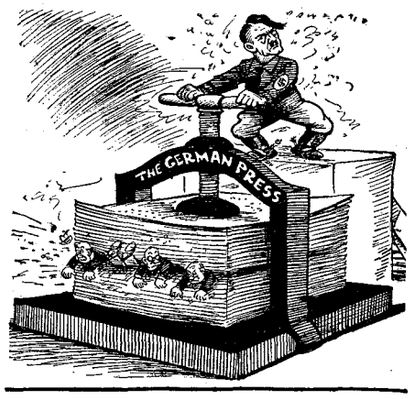
The Public Finds It Increasingly Difficult to Learn the Actual State of International Affairs, Because of "Control of Expressed Opinion," Not Censorship

THE practical outlawing of the entire Catholic press in Germany by the district court of Duisburg as "a superfluous element," drew sharp attention to various notices brought by visitors lately returned from Europe that freedom of the press was to be found only in a few countries. The condition was described as not so much a censorship as a control of expressed opinion in European newspapers, with the result that it became daily more difficult, especially for Europeans, to find out the actual state of affairs existing between their several countries.

In a statement issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of which he is the director, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, on his return from Italy asserted that the "destruction of the freedom of the press" was the "most sinister sign in the world to-day." The provinces of France, he said, had a free press. Holland, the Scandinavian countries and a few other places in Europe did not control their newspapers. But in all other places, he intimated, including London, Paris and Rome, the newspapers were influenced either by the Governments or by selfish interests, notably armament manufacturers.

Strong Press Needed

Speaking of France in particular George Soloveytchik declared in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) that what that country needed besides a proper modern Constitution and other reforms was "a press that is clean and not the paid satellite of the darkest national and international forces." This remark was made in



The Turn of the Screw

—Arch Dale in the Winnipeg *Free Press*

an examination of the grave crisis of the French Republic which followed the Stavisky scandal that resulted in the overthrow of two Governments, rioting, suicide and murder. Then came revelations of the various French organizations armed for direct action and supported by political factions as well as by newspapers of their own.

Two of the best known dailies mentioned were: *L'Action Francaise*, a Royalist organ edited by Léon Daudet and aiming at the restoration of monarchy in France; and *L'Humanité*, a downright Communist journal edited by Marcel Cachin, which holds that the only good government France could have would be born of a revolution of the proletariat. The *Echo de Paris*, less markedly propagandist than either of the two just named, stands firmly at the Conservative Right in France's political line-up, and its foreign and political editor is "Pertinax" (André Géraud). Altho *Le Petit Parisien* has been described as semi-official, it would seem to be more accurately termed an independent Left Republican organ.

In Italy, as has long been noted, the press has spoken with one mind since the coming of the Fascist régime. But since Chancellor Adolph Hitler attained power as the Nazi dictator of the Third German Reich, when the German newspapers did not follow Nazi lines of thought they could say nothing at all or just passed out of existence. A conspicuous example of such extinction was the cessation of the *Vossische Zeitung* after 230 years of publication.

In its farewell the *Vossische*, as it was called for short, asserted that in a certain sense it was "the victim of the crisis" that affected the entire German press. The pendulum had swung "from unbridled freedom of expression to occasional overdiscipline" it claimed. In particular it argued that it had seemed unnecessary "to keep from the German reader news that he could read in foreign newspapers, at times in the grossest exaggeration and misrepresentation." Nevertheless this newspaper held that its death should not be interpreted as "a symptom of a development, the end of which would be a standardized newspaper for every German." It pointed out that the National Socialist Government itself had said it desired criticism.

Simultaneously, according to a Berlin message to the New York *Times*, the *Berliner Tageblatt* announced that Paul Scheffer, well known in the United States as an expert on Russia, had been made its editor-in-chief. He succeeded to the chair filled for many years by Theodor Wolff, described as probably the most famous representative of personal journalism in Germany during the past ten years. At the end of March four newspapers ceased publication in Hamburg. They were the *Hamburger Correspondent*, the *Hamburger Neueste Nachrichten*, the *Hamburger Acht-Uhr Abendblatt* and the *Hamburger Mittagblatt*, all published by the same concern. They were merged with the *Hamburger Nachrichten*.

In referring to the suspension of publication of the *Vossische Zeitung* John Elliott, Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, said that the prestige and circulation of that newspaper had steadily dwindled since the National Socialist "coordination" of the press went into effect. It followed the trail of the 600 other Ger-

L'ACTION FRANÇAISE

ORGANE DU NATIONALISME INTÉGRAL

l'Humanité

ORGANE CENTRAL DU PARTI COMMUNISTE (S.F.I.C.)

DERNIÈRE ÉDITION

Le Petit Parisien

Arrestation Adrien Cerf

Éditions de 5 heures

L'ÉCHO DE PARIS

A LA COMMISSION STAVISKY

Paris newspapers which are conspicuous in the French political crisis

man newspapers that passed out of existence in one year of the Hitler régime.

To Berliners it was familiarly and affectionately known as "Aunty Voss." In the course of its long and varied history it told its generations of readers of the death of Friedrich Wilhelm I, of Frederick the Great's victories at Rossbach and Leuthen, of Napoleon and the Battles of Leipzig and Waterloo, of the founding of Bismarck's German Empire at Versailles, of the World War and, lastly, of the founding of the Nazi Third Reich.

Journalistic Training Camp

Evidence of Nazi Germany's new era of the press appeared in a Frankfurt-am-Main cable to the New York *Times* which told of Germany's first training camp for newspapermen being in full swing at Wiesbaden, attended by 250 Nazi editors and the press leaders of the Nazi organization in Hesse. The camp was described as the first attempt to organize the work of German journalists on a new and practical line to consolidate the relations of the Nazi party and the press.

The "vacation course for journalists," it was said, at first would consist of an exchange of ideas, with lectures and the composition of short essays. Later the camp would be attended by young aspiring journalists from the Labor Service Camps and the Hitler Youth organizations. The successful participants would receive preferential consideration for future appointments as editors and reporters.

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The League and the Rough Seas of Disarmament

AMONG the many grave and important problems scheduled to be discussed by the League of Nations in May, the never-ending disarmament crisis has been named as perhaps the most intricate. More than two years of effort to get the world to scrap its weapons have failed and it was said to be the task of the conference officials to patch up some sort of agreement to prevent a feverish competition in armaments.

Soibelman

Capt. Anthony Eden

There were those, wrote a Geneva United Press correspondent, who predicted that failure of the Disarmament Conference would not kill the League. But they were described as being in the minority. And even they were credited with having admitted that such a failure would deprive the League of political power and prestige and reduce it to an organization for executing international, social and educational agreements.

The British have all along been on record as persistent crusaders for the triumph of the Disarmament Conference, and two of their best-known spokesmen, who have pilgrimaged through Europe in the cause, are Arthur Henderson, famous as a former leader of the British Labor party, and Anthony Eden, Britain's thirty-six-year-old Lord Privy Seal, who has been called the roving "Disarmament Ambassador." Mr. Henderson, President of the Disarmament Conference, more correctly called the World Conference for Limitation and Reduction of Armaments, has come to be known as "the peacemaker of Europe." Also in England they call him "Uncle Arthur" because his large, red face always beams with good humor and he appears to be greatly pleased with the world.

But Anthony Eden, dark-haired and mustached, trimly built and numbered among Britain's best dressed men, appeared on the peacemaking scene only in recent months. He has been cited as one of Britain's most brilliant younger men and spoken of as "predestined to be Foreign Minister." Lately he returned from a tour of continental capitals and it was after his visit that in Premier Mussolini's speech of March 18, Il Duce said that the League of Nations must "sink or swim" in the rough seas of disarmament.

As the problem was examined by the *Manchester Guardian* it concluded that most of the disarmament cards are on the table but the issue was no clearer, indeed it was all the more obscure for their exposure. The British Government, it recalled, put forward in January a plan which comprised five main points: partial rearmament for Germany, partial disarmament for the armed Powers, a system of control (if all else were agreed), consultation and discussion about breaches of agreement, and the return of Germany to the League of Nations.

British Attitude

If the British policy should fail, according to a former Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, that country would seek to make a regional air agreement between the western Powers. This suggested the question to *The Guardian* whether the British Government would altogether abandon the idea of a general convention if its present plans fell to the ground. That would be a lamentable result, "because a regional air convention would cover only part of the field, and the practical difficulties in securing it would be enormous." Turning then to the issue as between Germany and France, *The Guardian* said:

"Germany is more concerned about rearming herself with weapons at present denied to her than about the disarmament of others; she is steadily maintaining and, in various ways, training her 2,000,000 Storm Troops, denying that they are 'military formations' but offering to submit them to control. While Germany insists on arms, France refuses them to her. France, affirming that Germany is already busily rearming in violation of the Treaty, declines to sanction German rearmament and refuses to begin her own disarmament so long as she has not 'security' against the results. For security France asks two things: an efficiently working 'control' and an undertaking by the signatories of the agreement to apply sanctions, which need not necessarily be more than economic, against any Power which deliberately persisted in violating the convention."

Wide World

Arthur Henderson

If it were admitted that any agreement, however much below expectations, would be better than none, *The Guardian* thought the idea of immediate disarmament might be sacrificed for the sake of obtaining limitation if it could still be obtained. This was the scheme, it was noted, that the Italian Government has for some time advocated as a solution for the next six years.

Failure to obtain even moderate disarmament would be bitterly disappointing, yet the warning was issued that the choice might soon be "not between disarmament and limitation but between limitation and naked competition." There were great advantages in limitation if reduction also could not be obtained, it was said, and that would legalize Germany's rearmament, whatever in quantity that might amount to. For the prohibition of Part Five of the Versailles Treaty, it would substitute an agreement which Germany would accept freely, and would place its execution, alike by Germany, by France, and by all others, under international supervision. This was considered so great a gain that *The Guardian* found it difficult to understand why the British Government did not set "control" firmly in the forefront of its policy.

On the other hand, the prediction was made that if there were no agreement, anything Germany might do beyond the Treaty of Versailles—and France has said that she was already doing much—would be the source of dangerous friction.

An Emigration Fiasco

When 300 British settlers emigrated to the State of Victoria nine years ago they were full of hope that they would find work and happiness away from overcrowded England. The British Government encouraged them and the State of Victoria promised them land. But in Australia's Northwestern State they found themselves in a semi-desert land where it was impossible for most of them to scratch a bare living out of the soil. For nine years they strove with the State Government for redress. During this time many were kept alive only by the generosity of the Australian storekeepers who advanced them credit.

Finally the Government of Victoria compensated them with between £400 and £500 each, with which to return to their families in England. Some of them left Australia without repaying a penny to the storekeepers, according to a London correspondent of the New York *Times*, and consequently stirred up resentment that promised to last for years.

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Another Chapter in Insull's Long Flight

After Two Weeks As a Refugee on the High Seas and Arrest by Turkish Authorities, Fugitive Still Fights

Charged in Chicago with embezzlement and grand larceny, Samuel Insull, seventy-four-year-old former Chicago utilities magnate, spent seventeen months in Greece as a fugitive from justice. When his stay there was made uncomfortable through pressure brought upon the Greek authorities, he escaped on board the steamship *Maiotis*, which he had chartered, and for about two weeks was a refugee on the high seas. But when the *Maiotis* anchored in the middle of the Bosporus the Turkish authorities arrested and jailed Mr. Insull at Istanbul on April 2. Tewfik Rushdi Bey, Turkey's Foreign Minister, notified American Ambassador Robert P. Skinner that the fugitive financier was being held at his disposition.

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(Left to right) Tewfik Rushdi Bey, Turkey's Foreign Minister, and Robert P. Skinner, American Ambassador to Turkey

At the same time the Grand National Assembly (Parliament) at Ankara, the capital of the Turkish Republic, ratified the Turkish-American extradition treaty. Modernized Turkey's machinery of justice functioned like lightning, in sharp contrast to the dilatory processes followed in Greece.

After Insull's arrest and imprisonment in Turkey an Athens United Press cable quoted General Director Pappas of the Greek Foreign Ministry as saying that inasmuch as Greece did not care to spoil her relations with Turkey "over Mr. Insull," Greece would abstain from further action in the case. Well-informed Greeks at Istanbul were reported as saying that friendly relations between Turkey and Greece—former historic enemies, but now bosom friends—were such that diplomatic relations would not be strained by the *Maiotis* note of Captain Ioannis Mousouris, master of the tramp ship that Insull chartered. The captain had demanded in strong terms of the Greek Consul at Istanbul that he insist the Turkish authorities allow his ship to continue its voyage to the Black Sea.

The rumor was that Insull would seek refuge in Roumania. But there was the possibility, as press correspondents pointed out, that the *Maiotis* affair might give rise to an international hearing of the question of the freedom of the Bosporus Straits, gateway to the Black Sea, and considered free water in the Lausanne Treaty.

Meanwhile, despite his tears and complaints of bad health, Turkey put Samuel Insull in the House of Detention at Istanbul. The room reserved for him contained an iron bedstead, a table and a chair. The bare white walls were reported as pierced "by a single barred window."

According to Washington dispatches officials of the State Department found that no United States official could take over the custody of Insull until a warrant signed by the President of the United States was in the hands of the Turkish Government. At the same time reports were that "quick action would be taken." If a formal Presidential warrant were insisted upon by Turkey, it was pointed out, a special Department of Justice agent would have to be sent to Turkey. In Turkey as in Greece Insull continues his legal battle to avoid what now seems to be certain extradition.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* stated that Insull probably would be taken directly to Chicago. He was wanted there, it was said, on Federal charges of using the mails to defraud and of fraudulent bankruptcy proceedings and was also charged with various offenses by Illinois courts.

There was much speculation in Chicago, according to dispatches from that city, concerning the source of Insull's funds, of which he seemed to have a plentiful supply. This was occasioned by reports from London quoting Insull's friends as saying that $2,000,000 from American sources was ready to be put into a Turkish bank if Turkey would permit him to stay. For months there had been rumors in Chicago, the dispatches further related, that large sums of money were being sent to Insull by persons who feared his return. There was a rumor that New York and Chicago banks were putting up the money because of the $40,000,000 suit to recover collateral pledged by the Insull companies in violation of debenture covenants. But such rumors were said to have been ridiculed by bankers and Federal authorities. The Federal agents who investigated the Insull crash said they believed Insull had money in London and that his English friends had raised some more for him.

In Foreign Fields

Mexico—Gilberto Valenzuela, living, when last reported in exile at El Paso, Texas, was recently nominated as candidate of the anti-Reelection party for President of Mexico. The Mexican Government announced politely that they would not forbid his return to his own country, but because of his share in the Escobar revolt in 1929 penal action against him still existed and the public prosecutor would have to enforce it. So if Mr. Valenzuela should return to Mexico he might not only find himself running for office, but for his life as well.

* * * *

Hungary—Sixteen years after the World War a memorial has been erected at Budapest to the pigeons that rendered service to the old Austro-Hungarian Army. About 160 homing pigeons were used to carry important messages from various parts of the front to headquarters and back again and they soon became targets for the enemy. Three of the wartime birds were reported still alive—a rare age for homing pigeons which only average some four or five years of life.

* * * *

Shanghai—Cannibalism was reported as the latest horror of the famine in the Chushan District in Western Hupeh Province. Hundreds in this region of Central China were said to be dying daily and survivors were devouring the corpses, according to dispatches received in Shanghai.

* * * *

Madrid—The Government ordered armed occupation of the Ismi region of Spanish Morocco after receiving reports that the Moors were still waging a campaign against the French. The district borders Rio de Oro and French Morocco, and was used as a rendezvous by Sultan Merebbi Rebbo and his brother for operations against the French. Merebbi recently surrendered to a Spanish garrison at Cape Juby, and asked protection as a political exile, but his brother was said to be still active against the French.

* * * *

Cork—Ireland is growing dry, according to an authority in the Irish liquor trade because taxation, he held, was ruining the brewing and distilling business. Only the elderly people were said to be drinking and the coming generation were unable to, because tho wages have come down to pre-war levels, the price of drink remained as high as it was during the war.

* * * *

Great Britain—Official figures given out at London showed that during 1933 road accidents caused 7,202 deaths and 216,329 injuries. It was proposed to restore the thirty-mile limit in all built up areas, to render pedestrians liable to a road safety code, and to multiply such material safety devices such as white lines and traffic lights.

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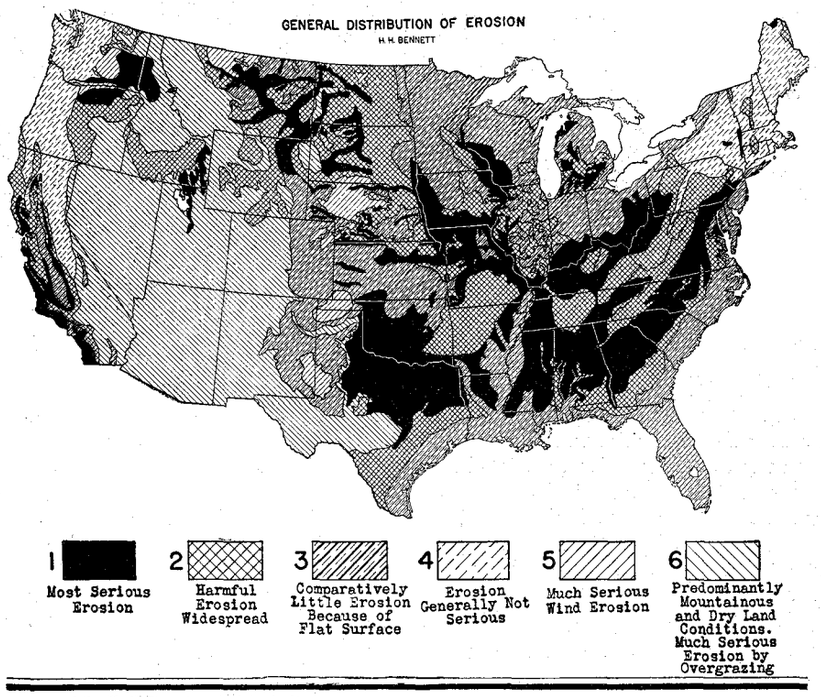
Combating the Menace of Soil Erosion

With 35,000,000 Acres Essentially Destroyed, and Wreckage of Farm Land Still Proceeding at Appalling Rate, the Government Attacks Problem With a Coordinated Program

By H. H. Bennett
Director, Soil Erosion Service, United States Department of the Interior

THIRTY-FIVE million acres of cultivated land have been essentially destroyed in the United States by man-induced erosion. This is the equivalent of 218,000 farms of 160 acres each, an area almost equal that of Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts combined.


GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF EROSION
H. H. BENNETT
1 Most Serious Erosion
2 Harmful Erosion Widespread
3 Comparatively Little Erosion Because of Flat Surface
4 Erosion Generally Not Serious
5 Much Serious Wind Erosion
6 Predominantly Mountainous and Dry Land Conditions. Much Serious Erosion by Overgrazing

Courtesy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

But this absolute wreckage of farm land is only a part of the problem. Of the 350,000,000 acres now under cultivation, about 125,000,000 acres have lost all or most of the productive surface soil by sheet washing. A hundred million acres more are undergoing serious erosion, which, if not controlled, eventually will strip off the surface covering to expose subsoil two to ten times less productive than the original soil.

Faster than any other people of the world, we have been permitting the depletion of our agricultural lands. Too many have assumed that the country has enough land to withstand the most violent misuse. Others have looked upon soil wastage by accelerated erosion as a process over which man has no control. With reckless prodigality, all kinds of lands have been devoted to a great variety of crops, as if all of it, good and bad, steep and level, were equally adapted to these diverse uses.

Heavy Yearly Toll

In these assumptions we have been about 100 per cent. wrong. True, there is an abundance of land, but none too much good farm land. Moreover, the extent of this better soil is being reduced at a rate of not less than 100,000 acres destroyed every year, along with a much larger area made hopelessly poor through the repeated removal of a thin layer of soil by the broad sheets of water sweeping down across cultivated and overgrazed slopes with every heavy rain.

It is important to know that the problem of erosion is not one that relates entirely to the future. At this moment tens of thousands of farmers are trying to eke out a living on erosion-exposed subsoil where they have no real chance to make a satisfactory livelihood, whether prices are up or down. There are large areas in some parts of the older farming sections of the country in which more than three-fourths of the land has been destroyed or made so hopelessly poor by rainwash that the families tilling the skeletonized areas do not own an equity even in the scanty furniture of their inadequate dwellings.

It is encouraging that the nation is gradually awakening to the seriousness of this devastating farm problem. Five years ago the Department of Agriculture began measuring soil and water losses from different kinds of land, used for a variety of crops.

Under the new order of things we are going much farther. The Civilian Conservation Corps is closing many destructive gullies. A new bureau, the Soil Erosion Service, has been set up in the Interior Department for the purpose of putting through large-sized erosion control demonstrations in those soil and climatic regions of the nation where the problem is known to be exceedingly serious.

These working areas are being located on watersheds representative of these definite geographic regions. Control is to be effected by applying practical soil-saving measures to every acre of land needing treatment. These measures are to be used in accordance with the adaptabilities of the different kinds of land.

A Coordinated Program

The problem is being attacked, not with cropping measures, or forestry measures, or engineering measures, but with all of these, employed in a scientifically coordinated program, using on the job the best land-management specialists available. The work is to be handled in the closest possible cooperation with the farmers. The moderately sloping areas will be strip-cropped or terraced; cover crops will be grown and the best crop rotations employed. In brief,

(Continued on page 38)

Courtesy of the Soil Erosion Service

Arresting the insidious work of gully erosion by building check dams

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Precious Metals and Chemicals From the Sea

THE American Chemical Society with its 18,000 members, the largest professional society in the world, is so rapidly remaking the world of material things that the record of a single year's discoveries reads like an alchemist's dream.

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Thomas Midgley, Jr.

Probably the most interesting story to come out of the recent meeting of the society at St. Petersburg, Florida, was the forecast made by Thomas Midgley, Jr., vice-president of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, that within ten years the world shall probably see gold mined from the waters of the ocean. Mr. Midgley estimated that the gold in seawater at present prices is worth about $25,000,000 per cubic mile. If it could be extracted from all the water of the earth's oceans, which contains about 300,000,000 cubic miles, it would make a mountain of precious metal worth the staggering total of seven and a half quadrillion dollars, enough to give every man, woman and child on earth about $3,750,000.

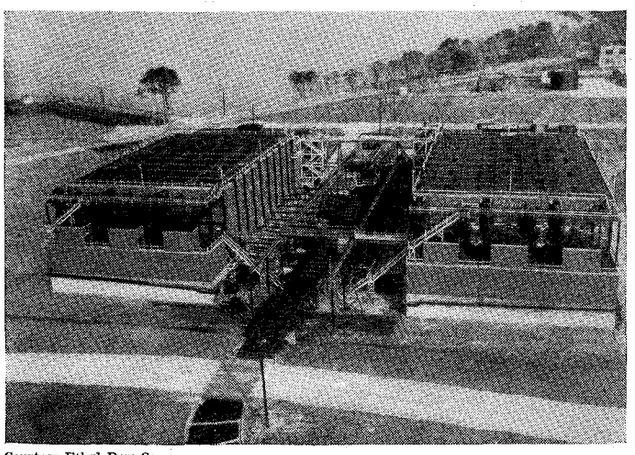
Talk of this kind has been heard before, of course. In general the idea of taking precious metals from the sea is about like that of tapping the atom for electrical power or the interior of the earth for its stores of heat. The gold, power and heat are indisputably there, but the cost of getting at them by any known method is so tremendous that there would be no profit in the operation.

What makes Mr. Midgley's prophecy different is the fact that within the last year his company, working with the Dow Chemical Company, has actually perfected a process for extracting an important and valuable chemical, bromin, from seawater. A going plant near Wilmington, North Carolina, operated by a company owned jointly by these concerns, now accomplishes the spectacular and hitherto impossible feat of extracting 15,000 pounds of bromin a day from 30,000,000 gallons of seawater, the ratio being one pound of chemical from every 2,000 gallons of water. All of this output at present goes into the manufacture of fluid used to take the knock out of gasoline.

It was the shortage of bromin from other sources that caused chemists to seek a way of extracting it from seawater. Bromin is one of the chemical elements, and is found in the ocean in the form of sodium bromid. It had previously been known that the bromin can be freed from its sodium partner by the addition of chlorin, which reacts with sodium to produce sodium chlorid, or common salt. But in ordinary seawater the released bromin promptly oxidizes, and the chemist is no better off than he was before.

The secret of the process now being used is the addition of sulphuric acid to the normally alkaline water. In the presence of the right amount of acid the released bromin does not become oxidized, but is released in pure form as a gas. This gas-water mixture is sprayed into a chamber where a current of air carries away the free bromin to another spray of soda-ash solution. There it reacts to form a solid, sodium bromid-bromate, known as "mining salt." In this form it can easily be used in making the anti-knock fluid.

The bromin in seawater, according to the Smithsonian Physical Tables, amounts to 81 parts in 1,000,000, or about five inches of bromin in a linear mile of water. Small as this proportion is, the amount of gold is very much smaller—about 2.5 parts in 1,000,000,000,000. Thus seawater contains more than 3,000,000 times as much bromin in a given volume as it does gold. On the other hand, bromin sells for about twenty cents a pound, while gold is worth $35 an ounce. If the cost of recovering each pound of gold should turn out to be 2,500 or more times as costly as of bromin, there might still be a good profit in it.



Courtesy Ethyl-Dow Co.

Part of the bromin extraction plant near Wilmington, North Carolina

The possibilities of seawater as a source of metals and chemicals is by no means limited to bromin and gold. There are probably traces of every known element in the sea; if economical processes could be devised for recovering them the world would need no more mines. Among the elements that have been detected in seawater, besides gold, bromin and sodium, are silver, iodin, fluorin, lead, strontium, chlorin, copper, lithium, rubidium, nickel, cobalt, iron, manganese, zinc, cæsium, sulphur, magnesium, radium, phosphorus, tin, potassium, vanadium and silicon.

All of these, with the probable exception of radium, are in greater proportion in seawater than is gold. Most of the valuable ones are very much more dilute, however, than bromin, and the extraction of any of them would require the handling of enormous amounts of water. This fact probably will make it necessary to extract them as by-products of bromin, making the successful bromin process bear the expense.

Treating Angina Pectoris

That severe and terrifying disease, angina pectoris, may be permanently cured in some instances at least by the simple operation of removing the thyroid gland. Dr. Hermann L. Blumgart and Dr. David D. Berlin, of the Harvard Medical School and the research laboratories of the Beth Israel Hospital in Boston, recently reported before the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology that they had met with success in twenty cases.

An attack of angina pectoris usually begins with a severe constricting pain in the chest, radiating from the region of the heart to the left shoulder and down the arm, accompanied by a suffocating feeling and the apprehension of immediate death. It is due to a spasm of the arteries of the heart, and occurs, Doctors Blumgart and Berlin explained, when the blood vessels are narrowed by arterioschlerosis or other causes to such an extent that the circulation can not increase when the work of the heart becomes greater than normal.

Removal of the thyroid gland, they said, produces a state of hypothyroidism which lowers the metabolism rate. Under such conditions the heart performs less work and maintains normal circulation at a lower level of oxygen consumption. Consequently it can stand a greater increase of work before reaching the upper limit of oxygen supply set by the fixed circulation.

At the same meeting it was reported by Dr. Laurence Irving and Dr. Mary Scott Welch of the University of Toronto that the traditional preference of scholars for closed windows and breathing the same air over and over may have a sound physiological basis. They found that air rich in carbon dioxid had a selective influence on the circulation, sending more blood to the head than to the rest of the body.

Composition of the Universe

The universe is constructed of electricity, 99.95 per cent. of it positive and the rest negative, according to Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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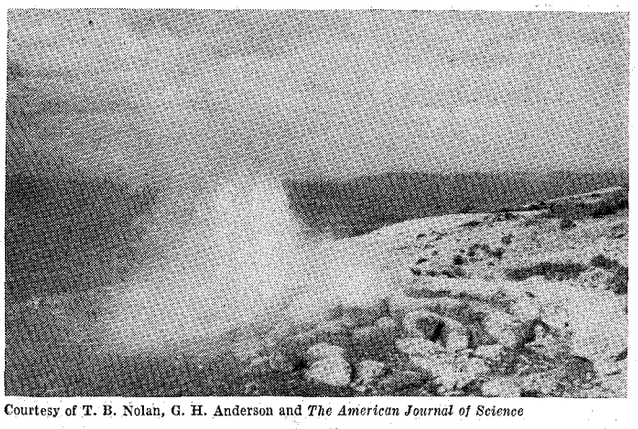
Nevada's Little-Known Geysers

Tho Unknown to Tourists, and No Rival of Yellowstone Park, the Field Has Many Interesting Features

Most Americans find it difficult to think of geysers except in connection with Yellowstone National Park; yet this is not the only place in the United States where these intermittent spouting hot springs may be found. T. B. Nolan of the United States Geological Survey and G. H. Anderson of the California Institute of Technology recently described in the *American Journal of Science* a small but interesting geyser field about six miles southwest of Beowawe, Nevada.



Courtesy of T. B. Nolan, G. H. Anderson and *The American Journal of Science*

One of the small geysers in eruption near Beowawe, Nevada

They learned about the field from Dr. E. T. Allen, of the Geophysical Laboratory, and visited the spot. To their surprize they found that the geysers are seldom visited even by folk who live in the neighborhood, and are completely unknown to tourists, tho the railroad passes less than six miles away.

The field of thermal activity is located on a terrace of siliceous material of the type known as sinter, at the edge of a broad valley. When the scientists visited the spot they found only three geysers that erupted higher than a foot or so, but they learned from natives that during the winter, when there is more water, many of the hot springs become geysers and most of the geysers are larger. Two of the active geysers played to a height of three feet, and the third to about twelve feet.

In addition to geysers the visitors estimated that there were more than 100 fumaroles and many hot springs. A number of these, and the geysers as well, were surrounded by mounds of opal. At the foot of the terrace they found a curious intermittent hot spring with a large funnel-shaped pool.

The cause of this activity apparently is a comparatively recent fault movement at the edge of the valley, the heat being supplied by a body of magma, or molten rock from the earth's interior, which has recently been introduced below or through the fault to a point near the surface. Whether the field will gradually develop into more spectacular activity depends in part on whether the magma will continue to rise, and upon the supply of ground water to support the springs and geysers.

At any rate, this newly discovered field at present is by no means a rival to Yellowstone. Neither, for that matter, are any of the other geyser fields of the world, tho those of New Zealand and Iceland make a strong bid for second place. The Iceland geysers were the first ever seen by white men, and the name geyser is derived from the Icelandic *geysir*, meaning gusher or rager. The Iceland field is about thirty miles northwest of Hekla, and contains more than 100 hot springs and geysers. The largest, the Great Geyser, sometimes throws water 100 feet in the air.

Human Body Radiates Energy

The human body daily radiates away about half of its heat and energy, casting off radiation with the steady constancy and at approximately the same rate as a forty-watt electric lamp.

A study of the relationship between body heat and human metabolism sponsored by the Russell Sage Foundation in cooperation with the Cornell Medical College and New York Hospital has disclosed that most of this radiation, which is invisible, falls within the infra-red range, somewhere between the shortest radio waves and the longest red rays of visible light.

The importance of the Russell Sage studies, which were recently reported before the American Institute of Nutrition in New York by Dr. James D. Hardy, is the possible relation between the steady outpouring of energy and health. The studies have not yet shown whether there is any medical significance to the findings, but they have definitely shown that any interference with the rate of radiation may be injurious; even slight changes produce discomfort.

In thus radiating away part of its heat the human body is, of course, no different from any other object which is warmer than its surroundings. Any such body will radiate energy in the form of heat, or if it is hot enough, as light.

Science Snap-shots

The largest hematite mirror ever found by archeologists recently was brought back from Piedras Negras, Guatemala, by a University of Pennsylvania expedition. It was picked up in fragments, which have been assembled to give an idea of what the ancient mirror was like. Hematite, a naturally-occurring hard oxid of iron, was put to many uses by primitive peoples in America.

Courtesy of Science Service

Prehistoric Mirror

* * * *

Sodium light and infra-red radiation, both much touted recently as possible aids in solving the problem of navigating and flying in fog, have been shown by engineers to be of little help at present. Sodium light does not penetrate fog any better than does ordinary light, and nobody yet knows how to produce infra-red rays in sufficient quantity.

* * * *

Carbon monoxid may be the cause of many automobile accidents, L. T. White of the Cities Service Oil Company told the fifth annual Greater New York Safety Conference recently. His associates tested cars last summer on highways in Connecticut, and found monoxid in 50 per cent. of them; in dangerous amounts in 7 per cent. Better ventilation and better motor adjustment will remedy the difficulty, he said.

* * * *

Metal for "non-sparking" tools. A new beryllium-copper alloy, said to be non-sparking under any conditions and hard enough to cut steel, has been reported in *The Iron Age*. The new metal will be welcomed in mining and other industries where there is often grave danger of explosions caused by sparks from tools.

* * * *

New evidence that the Sahara once held a rich jungle life and was the home of prehistoric races of men has been found by Professors Gautier and Reygasse, of Algiers University. In the arid, barren regions of the Asjer Plateau they found rock carvings of jungle animals, axes and other relics of ancient man.

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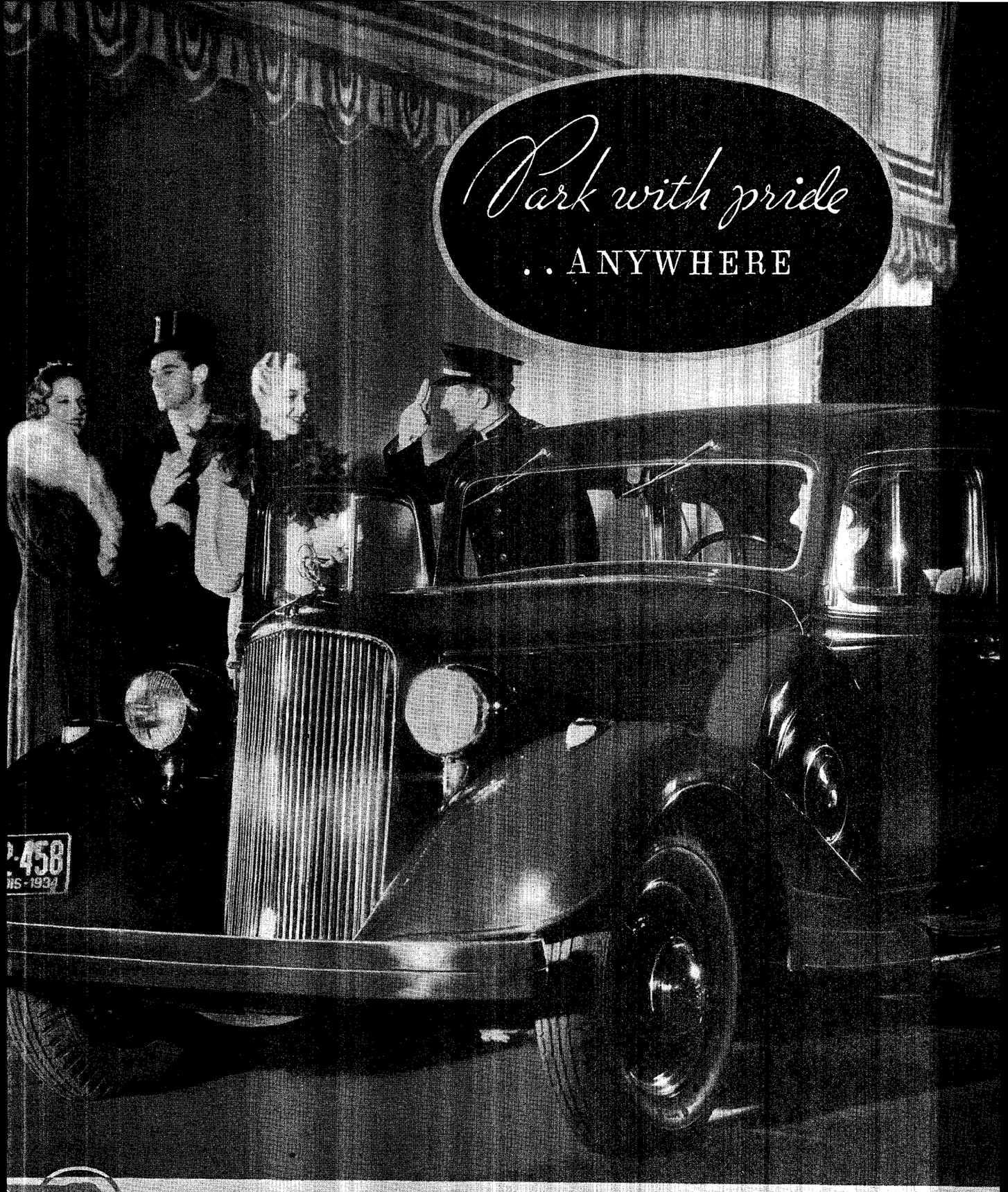

There's no more *beautiful* car in America than the new Pontiac Straight Eight . . . there's no *smoother* car . . . no car that is more *comfortable* . . . no car that is *easier to handle* . . . no car that has a *sturdier chassis* or *finer brakes.* That's what you will say when you drive a new Pontiac. Pontiac is a big and *impressive* car . . . a car at home in *any* surroundings . . . a car of which you can be justly *proud.* Yet Pontiac *costs* but a few dollars more than the very lowest-priced cars.

List prices at Pontiac, Michigan, $715 and up. Illustrated above, the 4-door sedan, $805. Bumpers, spare tires, metal tire covers, tire locks, spring covers and trunk rack, $77.50 additional.

PONTIAC

THE ECONOMY STRAIGHT EIGHT

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English Archbishops Urge Social Cures

Conservatives Cry "Impertinence" When Disarmament and Slum Clearance Are Pressed by Clerics Who Are Concerned With "Christian Regard for Our Neighbors"

THE Church of England is "veering to the left," becoming tinged with "red," turning "Bolshevik," and the Tory diehards appear alarmed that it may veer so far to the left as to follow the teachings of Jesus Christ.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. C. G. Lang, and the Archbishop of York, Dr. William Temple, are the chief disturbers of the peace. The one has been advocating disarmament and support of the League of Nations, and prodding the Government for its slow work in slum clearance, which, by all accounts, is far ahead of accomplishment in this country. The other has been urging that any surplus from the April budget be applied to restoration of the cuts in employment relief rather than to a reduction in the income tax, the highest in the world. He suggests also that working hours be redistributed so as to create more jobs.

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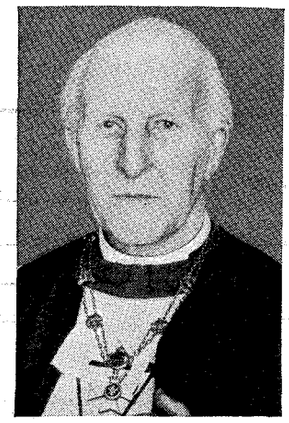

Acme

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Left to right, the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer

"Christian regard for our neighbors requires us to seek first the good of those who are in the greatest need," wrote the Archbishop of York to the London *Times*. The Archbishop was promptly rebuked by Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for not minding his own business, and several Conservative M. P.'s characterized his letter as gross "impertinence." Dr. Temple's advice is dangerously like an admonition delivered by a socially-minded young man some 2,000 years ago. The doctrines of this young man, it will be recalled by students of history, upset the diehards of His time and started a revolution in thought that changed the world and is still in process to-day. An interesting account of His life and times may be found in the best-seller.

However, Canterbury and York are not alone in their crusade for a better order. Many of their own churchmen, lords, ladies and commoners, are in thorough sympathy with them and their program.

In his letter to *The Times*, Dr. Temple said, "it is incumbent upon us to see to it that some two and a half million people in this country are not prevented by malnutrition and the resulting physical and mental depression from engaging in such creative activities as are open to them."

He advocated restoration of the 10 per cent. cut in unemployment benefits made in 1931 before a reduction in the income tax should be considered, and urged the electors to fall in line with letters to their Parliamentary representatives. "Shocking," said some of the critics, and Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, said that "there was no need for the unemployed to go to the Archiepiscopal Palace for sympathy," that the Government was fully alive to the needs of the unemployed.

Letters flooded the press. It was argued on the one hand that a budgetary surplus spent by income-tax payers would have a more beneficial effect on the relief of unemployment than the same sum spent by the unemployed themselves. The shortest cut to recovery, it was said, would be a remission of crippling taxation. On the other hand, it was argued that there was no guarantee that the remission would be spent productively, whereas it was certain that the unemployed would use the benefit for food, fuel, light and lodging and other essentials.

"Apart from finance," says the Manchester *Guardian*, "there is the tremendously important consideration that a willing surrender of an expected concession by those who have not the misfortune to live on the frontier of bare subsistence would have a magnificent effect in helping the most unfortunate industrial class out of its despondency. That would be a really Christian stroke." *The Guardian* notes that the "duty of helpfulness" is being accepted in the United States on President Roosevelt's authority, and remarks that "unemployed men are human capital which can not be wasted without disgrace. Their preservation is a moral question which can be kept *out of politics*."

One of the many letters to *The Times* supporting the Archbishop of York's position is signed by Lady Rhondda, Vera Brittain, Winifred Holtby, Winifred Cullis, Rebecca West and Virginia Woolf. The names of the novelists among the signers will be recognized on this side of the Atlantic. They go on to say that "it is impossible to prophesy precisely what will be the result of a remission on income-tax; it may be spent or invested productively, it may be spent or invested unproductively, or transferred to foreign hotel-keepers.

"But it is hardly questionable that a restoration of the 10 per cent. cuts on benefit would be spent mainly upon food, clothing, light, heat and rent—all products of basic industries, any expansion of which means an immediate and direct demand for increased employment." In the second place, they "can not think it a matter of indifference whether the nation's wealth is spent upon goods which, tho harmless in themselves, are not necessities of life, or upon those without which our national standards of health inevitably deteriorate."

The Christian Socialist

The rotund, black-haired Archbishop, who went Labor in 1918, finds plenty of support in all classes of society. Son of an Archbishop, good-humored and given to chuckling, he has a way of winning friends and causes. They called him a Christian Socialist when he was made Archbishop of York in 1928. Before that he had been headmaster of Repton, rector of St. James' (Piccadilly), Canon of Westminster, until at thirty-nine he was made Bishop of Manchester, the youngest Bishop in England.

Perhaps he owes some of his success to the fact that he went to school at Rugby, in the shadow of the great Arnold, where boys learn to pray and play with equal zeal. He became a pillar of the Workers' Educational Association, sponsored the "Life and Liberty Movement," and entered as a leading spirit in Copec (the Christian Conference on Politics and Economics). Now, second in the Anglican hierarchy, he has all England listening.

There is, of course, a real question of economy whether it would be more to the national advantage (and so including the unemployed) to use the budgetary surplus for income-tax reduction or for the restoration of the cuts in unemployment relief. But when it comes to charging the two prelates of the Anglican Church with "leftist tendencies in their social creed, it will be recalled that the Teacher whom all churchmen profess to follow also "veered to the left" in propounding a new social theory.

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Ten Commandments To-day

A father addressing an audience of Sunday-school teachers and clergymen in Philadelphia said that the Ten Commandments have been "outmoded by present-day living conditions," and, speaking frankly of his own difficulty, added: "To-day life is not so simple and I find it increasingly hard to tell my own children what I believe is right."

A careful rereading of the Ten Commandments, followed by a day in any court in the land, might indicate even to the casual observer that the Decalog is still pretty much in force. Then there are two shorter commandments, found in the Twenty-second chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, which might be called to the attention of the children. They sum up the Ten, and have been found generally helpful.

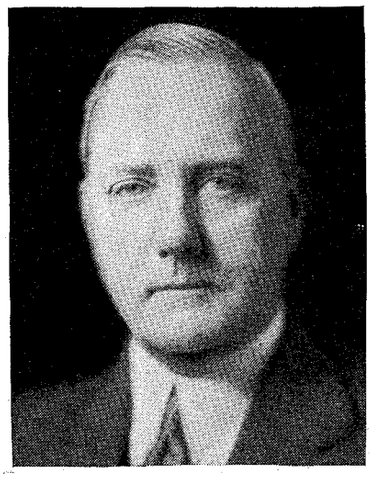
Churches to Unite

The Reformed Church in the United States and the Evangelical Synod of North America will be organically united in June, with a total membership of about 675,000. The new denomination will be known as The Evangelical and Reformed Church.

New York Red Cross Is Prepared

A Thoroughly Equipped and Manned Relief Corps Stands Ready at All Times for Any Emergency

If a major disaster descends suddenly upon New York, the local chapter of the American Red Cross will be prepared. A thor-



Maj.-Gen. Robert C. Davis

oughly manned and equipped relief corps, organized by Gen. Robert C. Davis, executive director of the local chapter, is standing by, ready to proceed at a moment's notice to the scene of emergency. Its headquarters are in a large warehouse, which is stocked with food, medical supplies, emergency bedding and clothing. From a large window a chute can be laid to the street, so that the supplies can be shot out to waiting trucks at the speed with which a fireman slides down the post at the sounding of an alarm. A fully equipped ambulance, which can be converted into a passenger car or a supply truck, stands waiting.

In case the supplies in the warehouse should not be sufficient, a supplementary service in which merchants, transportation companies, hospitals and volunteer workers would be called upon, has been organized, and a vast store of extra food supplies has been provided in the Bush Terminals. In addition, a complete roster of wholesalers and retailers and supply houses which could be drawn upon at a few hours' notice has been listed.

Supplementing the Red Cross trucks and ambulances in the warehouse, is a fleet of private cars, belonging to members, which also could be pressed into service almost immediately. Volunteer workers to the number of 9,000 are on the roster, and they include everyone from doctors and nurses to Boy Scouts for messenger service, huskies for manual labor, stretcher bearers, cooks, canteen workers and a large corps of first-aid workers. Indeed, the organization under the general direction of Douglas Gibbons, vice-chairman of the New York chapter, is so well organized for emergency that there is even a financial set-up from which necessary funds could be obtained.

The relief unit is equipped to care for 1,000 casualties, for which enough food and first-aid supplies are kept constantly on hand in the Disaster Relief Warehouse. The canteen is equipped with boilers, coffee, canned goods and staples, and the latter are constantly rotated so that the supply is always fresh. Surgical instruments are kept freshly sterilized. The equipment includes pneumonia jackets, mosquito netting, flashlights, electrical supplies, blankets, clothing, rubber boots and rubber capes and overcoats. Nothing which might be needed has been overlooked.

In speaking of the work the relief corps might be called on to do, General Davis said, "it could be anything from a very disastrous fire to an earthquake, collapse of large buildings, riot or hurricane."

Nation's Colleges Are in Financial Distress

Alma Mater is in serious financial straits.

A survey of 279 institutions by the Federal Office of Education shows that church colleges are feeling the pinch more severely than other privately controlled institutions. Almost half the church colleges and seven private colleges are in arrears on faculty salaries. Each of thirty-two colleges, of which thirty are church colleges, owes its faculty members more than $20,000. Nine church colleges and one private college owe more than $40,000 each in salaries.

All this indebtedness is due to notes for tuition given by needy students, to accumulated obligations for salaries and other operating costs, to obligations for buildings and repairs, and to mortgages, bonds and miscellaneous debts.

Only twenty of our 210 church colleges, and only seven out of sixty-nine private colleges have no students who have not had to gives notes for their tuition. In each of twenty-eight church institutions and fifteen private institutions more than 300 students have given notes for all or part of their tuition. Five church colleges and six private colleges have each more than $80,000 due them from students they are carrying on their books. Tuition notes to the amount of $10,000 and up are in the hands of treasurers of each of ninety-six church colleges and forty-three private colleges reporting.

Seven institutions are in "the red" on current maintenance obligations to the extent of $125,000 or more, and twenty-nine have $50,000 or more outstanding. Eighty-five church colleges and fifty-two private colleges report they have been able to pay current operating expenses, including salaries.

Of 228 institutions replying, ten said they had capital improvement obligations of $500,000 or more. Bonds requiring interest payment, mortgages and other debts comprise the fourth source of financial difficulty. Sixty-three church colleges report a total of $10,399,713 in such debts; private colleges, $6,950,000, a total of $16,494,713 for eighty colleges.

Faculties have met the situation bravely. In eighteen church institutions and three private colleges salaries, which were never large, have been cut 50 per cent. or more. Twenty-one of sixty-nine private institutions, and 174 out of 210 church colleges reporting have reduced salaries 20 per cent. or more. Only twenty-three church colleges and twenty-one private colleges have not reduced the faculty salary scale.

The showing is a matter of serious national concern, said Dr. Fred J. Kelly, chief of higher education of the U. S. Office of Education. "Adequate facilities for higher education, always closely identified with social progress, are even more essential now than ever before. The greater complexity of social and economic life requires more years of school and college to prepare for it." And, "in the absence of a program for youth employment there is need for greatly increased college facilities."

But any program for the rehabilitation of education must include the public schools, thousands of which have been closed or had their sessions shortened.

Small Cut in Ministers' Salaries

The average annual salary of 16,500 Methodist ministers in the United States decreased only $7 during the calendar year 1933. The average salary amounts to $1,695 annually. This includes an allowance for living quarters.

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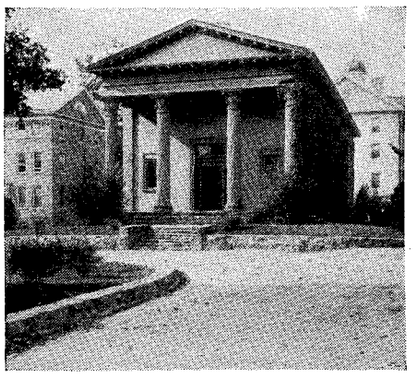
The Work of the Carolina Playmakers

A College Dramatic Department and a Producing Organization in One, This University Group, Under the Leadership of Professor Koch, Is Making Theatrical History

By David Carb

THERE are three kinds of theaters in the United States to-day that may call into being an indigenous, flavorous American drama. They are: 1, the dramatic groups in colleges; 2, the professional but cooperative theaters scattered over the country; 3, the non-professional or



Theater of the Carolina Playmakers at the University of North Carolina

Little Theaters. An admirable and highly heartening example of what the first may accomplish is the work of the Carolina Playmakers of the University of North Carolina—a college dramatic department and a producing organization in one.

The university is situated in Chapel Hill which, an elderly architect remarked, "is not a Southern town. It's a Northern town down South." He gives many reasons for describing it thus: such things as that in Chapel Hill as in many Southern places Memorial Day comes on the tenth of May and only Confederate flags are shown or carried in the parade, but that on most of the other days in the year it, unlike the rest of the South, forgets the Civil War.

The architect continued: "We set out from the first to make this a Colonial town." And they have. The buildings breathe spaciousness, grace, charm combined with a sort of proud, tender aloofness. Chapel Hill is more the necessary ruffle on the University's skirt than a town in its own right; it exists solely to "set off" the college and serve it. The two, being essential parts of the same thing, the Playmakers are in the happy position of writing, acting and producing plays of and for their own kind. Except for the writing part, it, like a few other college groups, is not greatly different from the higher grade Little Theaters.

Prof. Frederick Koch, who is responsible for the advanced position this dramatic department holds, has been at the University sixteen years. He is addressed with humorous affection both by students and colleagues, simply as "Prof." And that describes his approach to his work—no stiffness, no ex-cathedra lectures, just a friend "sitting in."

He has established his department in a Roman building that at one time was used as a grand ballroom, at another as the University's library. Comfortable chairs now cover the sloping floor which leads to a shallow stage framed by a low, square proscenium. This stage, fully equipped electrically, serves as "Prof.'s" main laboratory.

The auditorium is his classroom. Altho the classes are most informal, yet, because of the earnestness which pervades every person present, they are always dignified. The comparatively few students lounge and smoke. An author reads his play; the other students and "Prof." discuss it with him or her vigorously. "Prof." enters into the discussions on the students' level, indeed, in every way he sets the example—in informality, in earnestness, in dignity.

He works on the assumption—which has every argument in its favor—that an art can not be taught. To attempt to teach it fixes a technique and an approach upon the artist that stultifies his originality, causes him to model his work on someone else's. He thus loses the right to be considered "creative"; at best he but "improves" on that someone else's creation. That is bound to "cramp his style," in every way he conforms, he loses the courage to pioneer and when that happens to a playwright he becomes "just another playwright."

Since "Prof." puts his theory meticulously into practise he is but the first critic; he merely gives the author his reaction to the play, never tells him how to revise it. If the playwright avers that that reaction is not the one he strove for, "Prof." merely tells him to rewrite it until by his reading he is able to convey his exact meaning to his first audience—composed of fellow students and "Prof." The dramatist writes it over and over until it is "right," but always in his own way. His only "model" is his own feeling and the technique his experience develops. He thus, while remaining the aspirant, never feels inferior—he is the aspirant among peers.

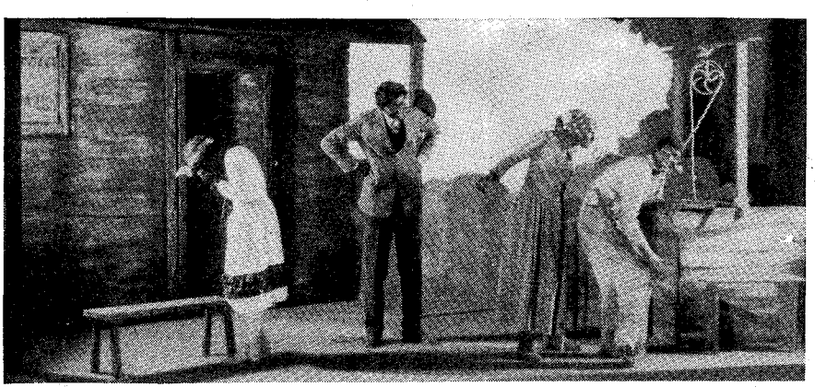
Nor is he diffident. "Prof.'s" method encourages experimentation both in theme, emotion and technique—the kind of experimentation colored by the artist's individuality, without which no great art comes into being. No great art has come from "Prof.'s" courses yet, but there is every reason to believe that eventually it will come.

Classic Dancing

Another activity of the Carolina Playmakers is a course in classic dancing, known locally and not unaffectionately as a "workout." A woman, who has had much successful experience in the Terpsichorean art, puts the seekers of grace and exercise through the movements of the dance as Greece and Rome knew it. They also interpret things like Vachel Lindsay's "Congo." Their instructress beats the rhythm on a small drum and recites the lines while the dancers interpret the poem in the classic manner. Needless to say, when these dancers appear in a play they lack the gaucherie that other amateurs—especially adolescents—usually have.

The Roman Building is but a third of "Prof.'s" plant. In a clearing in a heavily wooded area he has made what he terms a Forest Theater. There, with the audience sitting on the grass and separated from the players by a low stone wall, the Playmakers produce Shakespeare. "Prof." himself played *Mercutio* in their recent revival of "Romeo and Juliet."

His dramatic plant also includes the stadium which serves for pageantry as well as athletics. The setting is almost perfect for pageants. The tiers of stone benches seem to be protecting without effort, simply by being there, the field they enclose from the forest of pines which surround and tower above them. It is as tho a giant without troubling even to lift his hand or his voice were to murmur . . . "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther" and not only expect to be obeyed, but actually to be obeyed.



The Carolina Playmakers's revival of Paul Green's "The No 'Count Boy"

It is not hard to imagine what happens in such a milieu when the life and the color of pageantry take possession.

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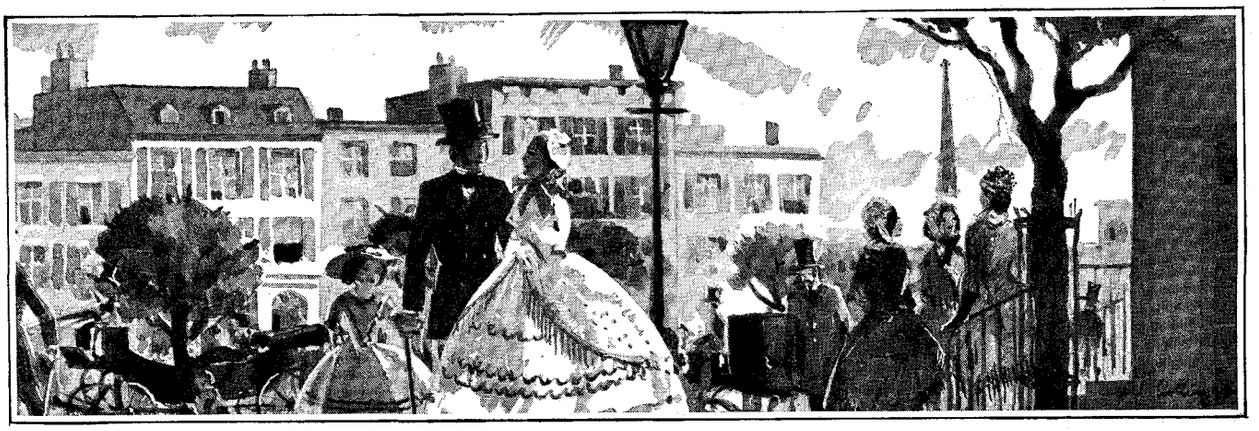
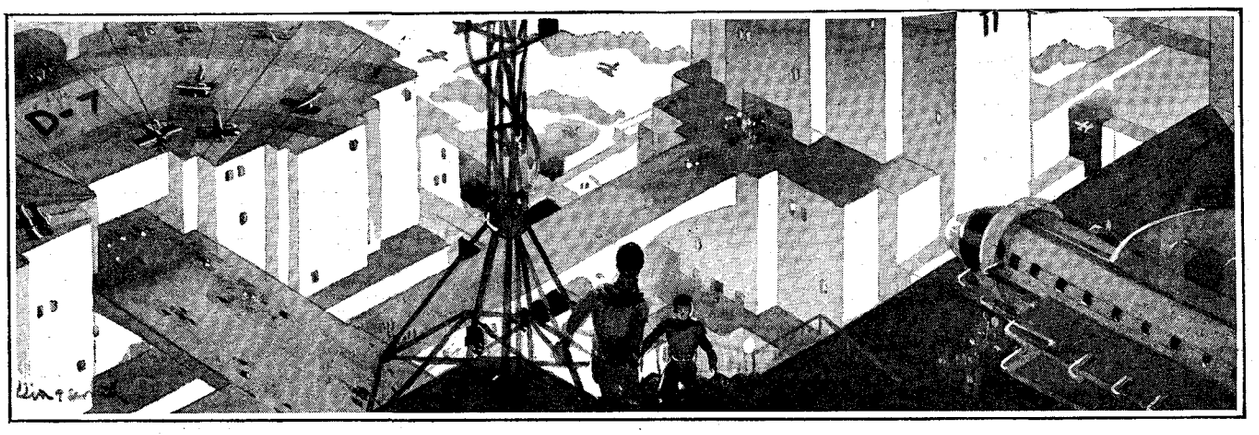
The Equitable looks back 75 years



. . . and 75 years ahead!



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The Question of American Speech

Movements for Standardized Diction, Including Appointment of a "Speech Dictator," Favored in Some Quarters, and Opposed in Others

When Henry James revisited these shores in 1905 after an absence of many years in foreign parts he was troubled over "the question of our speech." It was that phrase that stood as the title of one of his lectures and he decried the chaotic sounds that go to form the common speech of the country. Of course, a society was formed to correct these deficiencies; but the movement was short-lived for lack of proper standards. The Academy of Arts and Letters has in several recent years given a prize to the individuals using the best diction on the stage and the radio, but that seems not enough to regiment the speech of so complex a racial organization as this country presents.

New efforts are coming to the fore attacking the country in general and the cinema talkers in particular. One hears of an International Committee on American Speech founded by Dr. James Sennett Greene, who has been director of the National Hospital of Speech Disorders, and whose aim, he says, is "to wipe out the chaotic and slovenly speech habits prevalent in the United States, and then set up a standard for American speech in keeping with the other elements of our national character."

The method to be pursued is to have specially trained observers record thousands of specimens of the American language as it is actually spoken under all kinds of conditions, and the results correlated to form a standard for good American speech.

"I can call spirits from the vasty deep," said *Glendower* to *Hotspur* in "King Henry IV."

"Why so can I, or so can any man;

But will they come when you do call for them?"

Suggests Speech Dictator

It was James H. Bender, a New York professor of diction, who raised the cry that a "speech dictator" be appointed in Hollywood, and the reputed rejoinder of Mae West was quite as chilling as *Hotspur's*, tho not as Shakespearian.

She had, so she said, "been talkin' Brooklyn for a long time and been makin' money at it." And she is "gonna continue talkin' it."

Lionel Barrymore dismissed the project as "a lot of nonsense."

Professor Bender, who is director of the American Society for the Improvement of Speech, has been looking down the throats of film stars and noting their speech defects with their probable influence on the speech of American youth. Only Ann Harding and Fredric March came through with first-class marks. "Their voices were found to be not only intelligible, pleasing, well-trained and finely modulated, but they were able to read lines with proper emphasis and were free of affectations." These two led a list of ten actors and actresses who were "representative of a good cross-section of American speech, far superior to that of actors and actresses imported from England."

Stuttering as a comic device was reprehended by Mr. Bender as giving pain to the more than a million stutterers in the country who "are derided every time a comedian gains a comic effect by such mimicry."

He recommended the establishment of a board of speech directors to indicate standard pronunciations on all scripts; to form classes for the improvement of articulation of many of our actors and to give aid in the alleviation of "foreignisms" in the speech of imported stars.

Skeptical Boston

A skeptical comment emanates from Boston, which tho she may not be aware of it, will be in danger of losing her flat *a* as well as New York her *oi* for *i* (as in thoid). *The Transcript* does not see eye to eye with the International Committee and asks:

"What good is there in the proposal to standardize American speech so that we shall all talk alike, from Eastport, Maine, to Tombstone, Arizona? It's like suggesting that all the oddities of British dialect be planed down to a dead level. Think of Scott or Barrie or Hardy with the speech of all their characters as urbane as that of *Soames Forsyte*. We hope that the day is far distant when a native son of New Hampshire's hills, whose dialect is as picturesque as that of a Lancashire man, will speak like a Georgia cracker.

"And we prefer never to hear a Southerner whose voice is the voice of a Bowery boy. We should lose much more than we should gain by obliterating these regional dialects which are just as much a part of a man's heritage as the shape of his nose and the color of his eyes."

Saving Germany's Culture

If Germany has been willing to burn her books, France and England are moved to save them. "A comprehensive offensive has been launched to preserve Germany's cultural contributions to the evolution of humanity in the past triennium," said a dispatch from London to the New York *Times*. Paris will inagurate on May 10 a library on premises capable of accommodating 1,500 volumes with room to expand the work. French and German scientists and writers will be present and an exhibition illustrating the upheaval of the German press will be held.

Margot Asquith

England has been taken with the idea and already a meeting has been held at the home of the Countess of Oxford and Asquith of the provisional committee looking to the foundation of a similar library in London. Speculation includes the United States in the movement.

A collection has been made in Paris of all works that the German Nazis had destroyed, censored or suppressed as a basis for the library which German refugees are willing to make available.

A New Hudson River Art

Ruth Reeves has set out to make Hudson River scenery familiar to the household. Her designs for fabrics to be used for window curtains or upholstery are among the conspicuous features of the Industrial Arts Exposition, sponsored by the National Alliance of Art and Industry, now on view at the Rockefeller Center, R.C.A. building.

Her effort lies in the direction of creating a national style, reminiscent, perhaps, of some of the early American wall-papers, and her results are regarded as one of the most important developments in the field of decorative prints in many years.

Taking the old Hudson River School of Painting as her inspiration, she first made fairly literal paintings in oil of five scenes, then followed abstract paintings developing the design motif, and finally the design for the fabric.

Her subjects cover "West Point from Fort Putnam," "Hudson River at Barrytown" (from the Aldrich estate); "Newburgh from a Downing Garden" (on the Frederick Delano estate); "Overlooking Kingston"; and "Poughkeepsie Bridge from Hyde Park" (from the Roosevelt farm).

Miss Reeves is an important figure in the field of decorative design. She was one of the mural artists contributing to the decoration of the Radio City Music Hall. At present she is in Guatemala, under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation through the Carnegie Institute of Washington, to study original design and to recreate the themes and weaves in modern textiles.

A mural or tapestry interest attaches to the work of Miss Reeves, and this has brought her commissions to make designs recording the life and interests of family groups, one of which is the Longfellow family panel.

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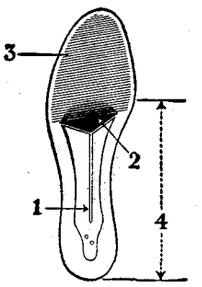

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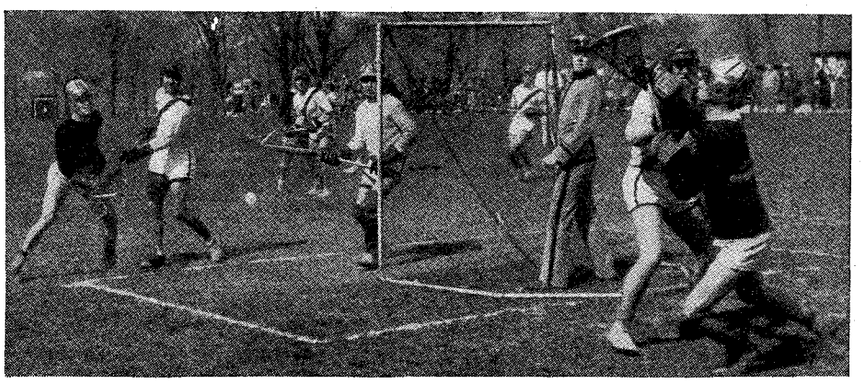
Lacrosse Puts Ice Hockey on the Turf

Combining the Speed and Rough Play of Ice Hockey, Lacrosse Threatens to Replace Baseball as a Major Spring Sport in Southern Seaboard and Eastern Colleges

By Lewis B. Funke

THE heat of enthusiasm moved a sportsman to exclaim, "It has the dash of basketball, the crash of football, the soul-stirring action of hockey, the recklessness of polo and it is the fastest game on two feet." He had viewed for the first time the modern game of lacrosse, the game that preceded all games on this sport-loving continent.

Played for centuries in Canada and the United States, firmly entrenched at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, popular in Ireland and Australia, lacrosse has been a fixture since it was originated by the Indians when the sport was a mild form of war. Obviously our red cousins would hardly recognize the lacrosse of to-day as the baggatway they fostered on the plains—when entire tribes engaged for days over miles of terrain—but it retains the fundamentals of speed, endurance, and agility, with co-ordination of mind and body predominantly important. In the East and near-South, lacrosse has had a permanent place on college and high school athletic programs because of its value as a complement for football and its personal appeal as a game providing spirited physical combat.



Keystone

Action in a Yale-Army game illustrating the play from behind the goal net, and in the "crease" as in ice hockey, the focal point of the most heated action in lacrosse

Game Speeded Up

Broken-field running, so thrilling to the spectator and important asset of the football player is just as vital in lacrosse. This is especially true this year with the use of Indian-tan for the cradling net of the "crosse," or stick, a much more pliant substance which has been substituted for the stiff clock cord of former years. This makes it easier for the player to run with the ball and as a result lacrosse will be even faster this season.

One of the sport's foremost protagonists is Glenn Scobie ("Pop") Warner. Long before he achieved his fame as a football strategist and developer of the double wing-back formation, Warner learned of lacrosse's conditioning merits. Stationed at the Carlisle Indian School and confronted by the necessity of deriving the most from a meager squad, he had to supervise the year-around conditioning of his men to enable them to withstand the rigors of a strenuous schedule.

He has attributed to lacrosse much of the credit for the famed "iron man" stamina which was the trade-mark of his Carlisle teams. It not only kept the Indians in training during the spring and provided relaxation following the football season, but it sharpened their minds: the speed essential to successful manipulation and finesse of stick handling impressed them as just a variation of their intricate football maneuvers.

To-day a new administration in the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association presses its plans for the resurgence of the game. With the cooperation of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, lacrosse is gradually being propagated on a nationwide scale. The main hindrance to its spread—expense—now has been entirely eliminated.

Formerly the best lacrosse sticks were manufactured in Canada and heavy import duties usually made their sale in this country a prohibited burden for athletic budgets. Now sticks can be manufactured in America of equal quality and at less than half the original cost. As in rugby, suitable apparel may consist of cast-off football jerseys, basketball pants, hockey gloves and any type of shoe. Thus the game is afforded a more democratic adoption.

Descended from a sport which once functioned as a method of settling tribal disputes without endangering the women, lacrosse has naturally undergone a metamorphosis. No longer is the object of the game to see how many men of the opposing team can be crippled. The sticks, however, have retained the shape which inspired the modern name given by the French Canadians when they first saw the game in action. They referred to it as "La Crosse" because the netted stick resembled a bishop's crozier.

Lacrosse is played by teams of ten men on a field of nearly the same dimensions as a football gridiron. The goals are similar to those in ice hockey and are placed ninety yards apart in the longitudinal center of the field. They are situated within an area eighteen by twelve feet known as the "crease." Twenty yards or more are allotted for playing space behind the goals.

Play is started by the "draw" of the centers in a circle in the middle of the field, corresponding to the face-off in hockey and the tip-off in basketball. From that moment what happens can not be charted. There is the sight of the elusive broken-field runner, the mad pursuit, the crash of bodies and sticks. The side that has secured the ball as a result of the draw attempts to carry it toward the opponent's goal. The ball may be carried in the stick, "cradled" in the net, or thrown to another player of the same side, or if on the ground may be knocked or kicked.

Checking, which corresponds to tackling in football, may be practised upon a man actually in possession of the ball or within reach of it. Speed and concerted action are halted only for out-of-bounds and fouls which are divided into technical and personal categories, and the penalties are either a free throw for the opponents or suspension of the offending player from the game as in hockey.

Widely Played

The Big Three, Yale, Harvard and Princeton, progenitors of practically all college sports, gave lacrosse its first impetus. Their success in propagating the game carried lacrosse to the greater universities of the country. To-day, after over fifty years of organized intercollegiate competition, the game is played at such major institutions as West Point, Annapolis, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Dartmouth, Brown, Rutgers, Maryland, New York University, Georgia, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, Williams, and Tufts.

Following the 1933 campaign a survey showed that over two hundred teams were playing the game and that in the South particularly lacrosse had established itself as a definite substitute for baseball. The diamond game has shown the signs of wear and tear below the Mason and Dixon line just as it has in the city high schools of the North. Maryland, for instance, has inaugurated lacrosse leagues and semi-pro teams may be seen in action over the week-ends. There, at least, the baseball bat has been supplanted by the lacrosse stick.

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And Now Hockey Goes West

Pole, track, crew, football—supremacy in all those sports and more have gone West, and now hockey! Two American teams defeated two Canadian teams to keep the finals of the playoff series for the Stanley Cup in this country. And the two American teams that turned the trick were the Chicago Black Hawks and the Detroit Red Wings, both "way out West" in the little world of ice hockey.

The Red Wings were picked in these columns as winners in the American division at the beginning of the National Hockey League season, and they did it in the face of competition from last year's Stanley Cup finalists, the New York Rangers and the Toronto Maple Leafs. Their climb to the finals was a victory for youth, the zest of inexperience, and the managerial ability of chubby Jack Adams.

Adams unearthed a goalie in mid-season to relieve an aging veteran; a disarmingly dazed youngster he was, and Wilf Cude was the unknown's name. Time and time again he made spectacular saves with a daring dive right at the blades of the players that stormed his nets—and he always looked sleepy, tired.

One more bit of sensational substituting is given much credit for the Red Wings's climb: After two straight defeats, Jack Adams lifted his farm-club Olympic first line out of the minors and into the front for the Red Wings. A daring move, but it worked—perhaps as a goad to the worn-out regulars or perhaps in its own rights as a good first line. No matter how, they have played their part in moving hockey out onto Western ice.

Optimists No More

Tho some may stand up for Los Nanduces, the consensus will hold that the greatest name in indoor polo has long been that of Winston Guest's Optimists. Guest has always been the keystone, and a ten-goal one of late, of that trio. His supporters have included other great names: His brother Raymond Guest, Michael Phipps, Stewart Iglehart, Ben Phipps and others were among those who have been included in the Optimist lineup. Last year it was a Winston Guest-Michael Phipps-Iglehart combination that were declared champions in Chicago.

The Indoor Polo Association paid the Optimists the compliment this year of setting an eighteen-goal limit for the Senior Championship play—it was felt that the Optimists were too strong, that they could find no competition. Iglehart had to drop out of the lineup and Michael Phipps's brother Ben, a one-goal player, was brought in to keep the team under eighteen goals.

And now the handicap ruling and the aggressive, climbing New York Athletic Club trio have combined to rob the Optimists of another trip to Chicago to take part in indoor polo's first East-West series. The N.Y.A.C. team deserve much credit for what was a real team triumph. But the passing of the Optimists is to be lamented by those who like to see the best in sports.

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America Cries "Play Ball" in a Recovery Season

Major League Baseball Gets Under Way Next Week as Leading Sports Writers Pick the Pennant Winners of 1934 Through The Literary Digest *Poll*

A MAJOR league umpire first shouts "Play ball" in the 1934 season when the Boston Red Sox play down in Washington next Monday, April 16. But the American National Sport actually got under way some four months ago, back in December, when Connie Mack went over the hill with the Philadelphia Athletics and sold the backbone of his club. For once, colorful Babe Ruth made but few pre-season headlines. But baseball did write more headlines when a uniform ball was adopted for the major leagues. If this last move was designed to make the game more spectacular for the fans, certainly the fans have responded nobly—it is predicted that nothing will reflect the progress of the Recovery Program and the NRA so much as baseball attendance this year. And certainly the interest evidenced by the fans during the burlesque baseball period allotted to spring training would seem to bear out these predictions.

On the first of the season's headlines—the break-up of the Athletics—Joe Vila, sports editor of the New York *Sun*, commented:

"Evidently Connie Mack is not entitled to the loads of sympathy extended to him by thousands of followers who have been wondering what kind of a baseball 'wreck' he will start in the American League race on April 17. Suspicion is growing that Mack, who has spent more than fifty years in professional baseball and knows all the angles, has disposed of fading stars whose places will be capably filled by youngsters now developing rapidly."

The wealthy young owner of the Boston Red Sox, Thomas Yawkey, paid a small fortune for pitchers Grove and Walberg, and second-baseman Bishop—thirty-four year-old Grove has developed an early season lame arm, and there are a lot of baseball men that believe that Bishop and Walberg are on the down grade. Chicago White Sox owner Louis Comiskey bought pitcher George Earnshaw in the Athletic auction—Comiskey was not too pleased with Earnshaw's erratic pitching in spring training games. And as the spring training drew to a close, catcher-manager Cochrane, who cost the Detroit Tigers $100,000, went to the hospital with appendicitis symptoms to add further weight to the argument that Connie Mack still knows baseball.

This has been the first of many preludes to the baseball season that has not seen the game's most colorful figure, Babe Ruth, battling Col. Jacob Ruppert for more salary. Ruth began his climb back in 1920 at $20,000, reached a peak of fame and salary in 1930 at $80,000, and now he is back down around where he started, at $35,000, and they say he is through. John Kieran, writing in the New York *Times*, recalled some of the high spots in the rise and fall of that "noblest Roman of them all": "In 1920, hitting 54 home runs, the first time any player had come close to the fifty-mark; in 1927, sixty homers in a season to set what still stands as an all-time major league record; 1928, three home runs in one world series game, repeating the feat of 1926 against the Cardinals in St. Louis."

This spring, Ruth drove one out over the fringe of Australian pine trees that border the training camp field down in Florida, and he smiled at the handwriting on the wall: "That one really traveled," he said. "It's been two years since I hit one in that neighborhood. It must be the new ball. Last year I couldn't have carried those trees with a rifle."

That set the experts to thinking; several of them are back on the bandwagon, rooting for a comeback. Commented Richards Vidmer in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"Babe Ruth, at the age of forty, has clearly proven that he will be more of an asset than a liability this spring and summer. There was some question about this when the training siege got under way, for the celebrated slugger admitted himself that this would be his last active year and some wondered if the action would be visible to the naked eye. But the Babe put all such thoughts to rest by batting .429 in thirteen games and hitting half a dozen home runs. He led the team in batting and runs driven in and when a man can do that his footwork becomes a secondary consideration."

Jimmy Foxx, Connie Mack's last stand on the Athletics, predicted that "this looks like my year to finally shatter that sixty-home-run-record of Babe Ruth's," but he won't do it without some competition from the man that set that record, even tho this has already proved a bad year for comebacks.

In a year that will see another *America's* Cup defender built, a polo team sent to England, and a Rugby team brought from England, it is well to note that baseball has not lagged in its rôle as the National Sport. In the American League, Thomas A. Yawkey bought the Boston Red Sox franchise last year for $1,000,000, and since the initial cost his budget has included

Sports Writers' Poll Ranks Major League Teams

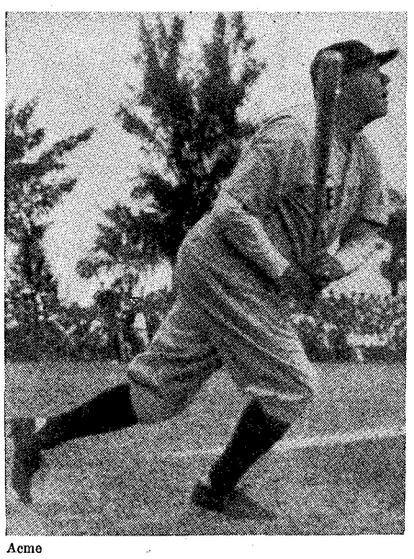
NATIONAL LEAGUE

Ranking	*Team*	*Points*
1	New York Giants	136
2	Chicago Cubs	131
3	St. Louis Cardinals	91
4	Pittsburgh Pirates	81
5	Boston Braves	77
6	Brooklyn Dodgers	58
7	Cincinnati Reds	43
8	Philadelphia Nationals	24

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Ranking	*Team*	*Points*
1	New York Yankees	141
2	Washington Senators	140
3	Detroit Tigers	95
4	Cleveland Indians	85
5	Boston Red Sox	75
6	Chicago White Sox	57
7	Philadelphia Athletics	55
8	St. Louis Browns	31

Compiled on a point basis—8 points for a first ranking and 1 for a last—from rankings sent in answer to THE LITERARY DIGEST poll by the sports staff of leading newspapers:—Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, New York *Times*, New York *Journal*, New York *Herald Tribune*, St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, Pittsburgh *Sun-Telegraph*, New York *Sun*, Cleveland *News*, St. Louis *Star-Times*, New York *World-Telegram*, Brooklyn *Times-Union*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Washington *Herald*, Chicago *Daily News*.



Acme

Babe Ruth starts a comeback in Florida

Wide World

Red Rolfe, Dartmouth's gift to the Yankees

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$500,000 for players and $350,000 for remodeling the home grounds of the Sox. The National League has recruited a spender, also: radio-wealthy Powel Crosley, Jr., who announced that he is ready to spend the limit to take his freshly bought Cincinnati Reds out of the cellar. Baseball has seen gold become the color of baseball before; the firm of Ruppert and Huston had to spend heavily before they could build the Yankees into pennant-winners, and it was the Wrigley fortune that made the Chicago Cubs one of the strongest teams in the National League. Baseball will certainly help "spend" America to Recovery.

Last year's champion New York Giants got off the mark fast in this year's race, with every member of their pennant-winning club under contract before spring training started. The Giants have precedent on their side in their race to repeat: In the long history of their pennant-winners, only one championship team failed to repeat for two straight, and that one failed in 1918 because the war had sapped the strength from the 1917 champions. THE LITERARY DIGEST has picked two winners this year—the Detroit Red Wings in the American division of the National Hockey League and Golden Miller in the Grand National. Having garnered sufficient laurels for one year, THE DIGEST retires in favor of the experts in selecting the world's champion in baseball for 1934.

In a poll conducted among the sports writers on the newspapers in major league cities, it appears that the consensus of opinion, by a narrow margin, will keep the World Series in New York. The Giants against the Yankees—a "natural" in baseball and gate receipts. The Giants are almost in the clear, but the Washington Senators will push the Yankees for the American League honors and a repetition of last year's World Series. The Senators have plenty of ambi-dexterous pitching strength, but there are those who feel that Cronin does not have such a youthful club as he would have fans and followers believe. On the other hand, youth and speed as exemplified by their new find in former Exeter and Dartmouth star, "Red" Rolfe, will be the keystone and the springboard of the Yankees' dive for the pennant.

Sports Calendar

Fencing

May 2-3—British-American Competition for Col. Robert M. Thompson Trophy, Hotel Biltmore, New York City.

Horse Racing

April 30—Pimlico Opening, Maryland,

Hunt Race Meetings

April 21—Grand National, Maryland.

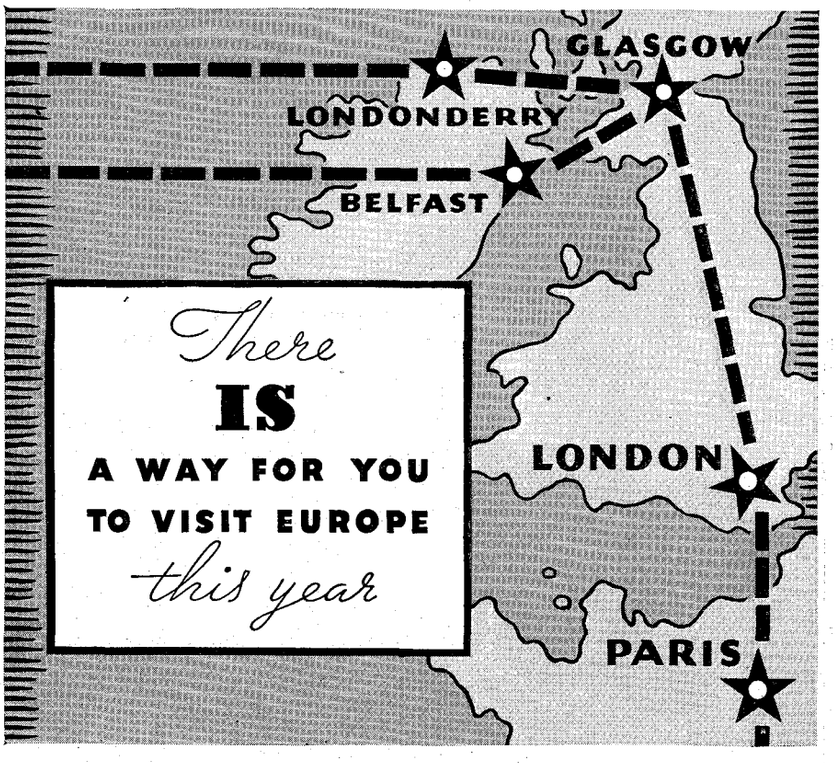
April 28—Maryland Hunt Club.

International Rugby

April 14—Cambridge University vs. All-East XV, Baker Field, Columbia University, New York City.

British Events

April 28—Football. F. A. Cup Final, Wembley.



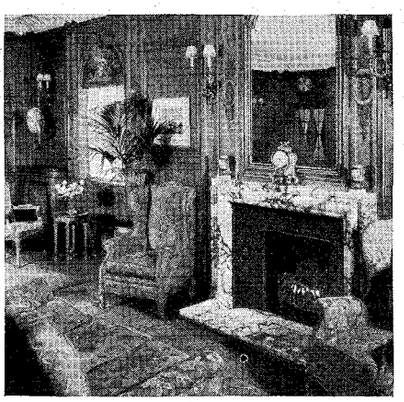
Smart, courteous and yet friendly service . . . real hospitality.

This is the way . . . three-fold economy! You save first by 8 days of luxurious, generously served ocean travel that cost in First Class only $147 up, Cabin $139 up, Tourist $107 up. You save on land travel, too... Anchor Line starts you at the top, places all the wonders of the British Isles before you on a one-way, time-saving itinerary that leads directly to London and the Continent. You land in northern Ireland or at Glasgow, where the Firth of Clyde gives you the most beautiful entrance to Great Britain.

AND TRAVEL IN BRITAIN SAVES YOU STILL MORE!

Your dollar stands practically at par. Living and transportation, cheap ever since the war, have been even further reduced. 50% off on railway fares. Hotel rates down, too. Make this your vacation . . . Anchor Line to Great Britain and thence to the Continent, if you wish.

Here is modernity without stiffness, luxury with good taste. These staterooms are the pride of the Line.



Lounges that often frame brilliant social gatherings . . . yet have cozy corners for quiet hours with a book.

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Canadian North Capes and Bermuda

By Anchor Liners from New York and Boston every Saturday and Sunday in the summer . . . St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers, Capes Trinity and Eternity, Quebec, Murray Bay . . . *plus two days in Bermuda!*

First Class Rate $115 up

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THE NATIONAL TOURS

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Send for details regarding low European travel costs in 1934 to your Local Agent or 25 Broadway, New York.

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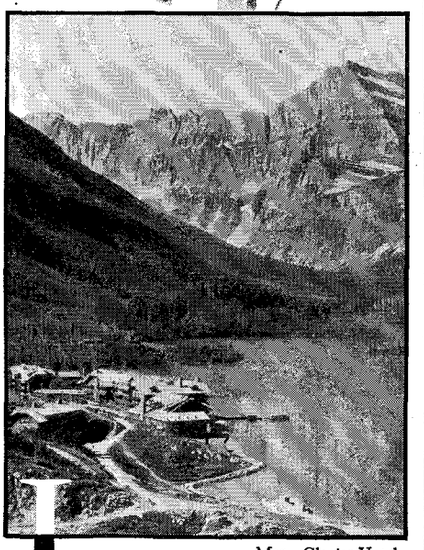

Many Glacier Hotel, Glacier National Park

I *chose* THIS *Honeymoon*

● We're going to the Pacific Northwest on the Empire Builder. Every mile through the mountains is magnificent, and Don will adore the meals. The Empire Builder is one of the finest trains in the world, but there's no extra charge. It will be a wonderful honeymoon, a wonderful trip to Glacier Park, Spokane, Seattle, Mt. Baker, Tacoma, Mt. Rainier and Portland.

Take that Western trip this year . . . never before so cheap.

Great Northern offers round trip fares too low to ignore. On your way to the Pacific Northwest, Alaska or California take the ***Logan Pass Detour*** through the heart of Glacier National Park. You can do it in 26 hours. See nearest Great Northern agent or write A. J. Dickinson, Room 748 Great Northern Railway Building, St. Paul.

GREAT NORTHERN

Route of the **EMPIRE BUILDER**

Air-Conditioned Dining and Observation Cars

GREAT NORTHERN

Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By Harold deWolf Fuller

The New Dealers. By Unofficial Observer. New York: Simon and Schuster; $2.75.

"I . . . await the moment when the revolution will get ahead of the current revolutionaries and either leave them behind as embarrassed conservatives or rush them headlong into real radicalism." This by the anonymous author, a Washington newspaper man, will, no doubt, add to the high-flown suspicion that the President is the tool of communists—especially when it is read in conjunction with an anecdote vouched for by the author:

"Mr. President," said a visitor, "if your program succeeds, you will be the greatest President in American history. If it fails, you will be the worst one."

"If it fails," said F. D. R., "I shall be the last one."

This book is not another Washington merry-go-round, tho merry throughout. It is friendly to the Administration but regards the New Deal as a force bigger than the men and women behind it. One gets in its four hundred meaty pages detailed pictures of more than fifty figures—heads of departments and their assistants, chairmen and sub-chairmen of the various projects bent on Recovery. It is the fullest history of the Administration yet written. As might be expected, its reasoning is brisk and its conclusions assertive.

The President's best assets, we read, are a marvelous digestion, without which no Chief Executive can now stand the gaff, and political "it." "The civilization which produced him is to-day as dead as Nineveh and Tyre," and he has the wit to see it. In him the New Deal has found its best advertisement. "He is its Barron Collier and its Ivy Lee." Having before him the spectacle of the Soviet Union, of Mussolini, of Hitler, he has invented nothing new, yet without him there might have been civil war. "His leadership is the art of not leading, but following the crowd. He has sense enough to trust the people."

The personnel of NRA, we read, needs a complete overhauling—save for Johnson's one good appointment—William H. Davis, Chairman of the National Compliance Board. The General once shouted to the director of CWA: "Why didn't you consult me before you established your wage scales?" "Why didn't you consult me before you approved some of your lousy codes?" was Hopkins's sufficient reply.

Frances Perkins has "more intelligence than all these [labor leaders] put together."

Under Wallace and Tugwell, and their able assistants, "American agriculture is the most far-flung experiment of a highly experimental Administration."

And so on through "Henry the Morgue" and Jim Farley "the traveling Elk" all the way down to the "Fallen Angels"—Col. Edward M. House, Newton D. Baker, John W. Davis, Senator Huey P. Long and former Governor Alfred E. Smith.

* * * *

Old Waybills. By Alvin F. Harlow. New York: D. Appleton-Century Company; $5.

The romance of express companies in the development of America is the subject of this book. The home town of the author, whose father was an expressman, was Sedalia, Missouri, in the region raided by Jesse James and his brothers. This volume, which is both a scholarly history and a book of adventure, is a successor of the author's two other works on transportation: "Old Towpaths: The Story of the Canal Era" and "Old Postbags: The Story of the Mail Service."

This latest volume has numerous illustrations of stage-coaches and the parcels which the express companies carried in the old days.

Here are recounted the beginnings of those captains of business, mostly from New England, Wells, Adams, Fargo, Westcott, whose names have become household words.

This business started on a shoe-string. It prospered because of the integrity of those who sponsored it.

For the general reader the most interesting chapters are those in which the author describes how the express companies met the gold rush of '49 by attempts to get the mail through, along with other necessities of life.

There are graphic descriptions of dashes from the mining camps by coaches carrying boxes of gold dust and of hair-breadth escapes from Indians and other bandits. Incidentally, Joaquin Miller and Bret Harte were once expressmen.

Worth Reading

Private Worlds. By Phyllis Bottome (Boston: Houghton Mifflin; $2.50). Psychiatry in an English sanatorium. An absorbing novel by an able writer.

Loose Leaves From a Busy Life. By Morris Hillquit (New York: Macmillan; $2.50). This well-known Socialist, who died last year, gives a fascinating account of his intellectual radicalism.

Epilogue. By Bruce Graeme (Philadelphia: Lippincott; $2). Another interesting attempt to solve the mystery of Dickens's unfinished "Edwin Drood."

England on Fifty Dollars. By Sydney A. Clark (New York: McBride; $1.90). An excellent guide-book.

I Went to Pit College. By Lauren Gilfillan (New York: Viking Press; $2.50). A young Smith College graduate recounts her experiences among impoverished coal miners in Pennsylvania.

Harriet. By Elizabeth Jenkins (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $2). A well-written tale of horror founded on the Harriet Staunton case in England.

The Ghost Hunters. By Ralph Aiken (New York: McBride; $2). Amusing adventures in a search for a haunted house.

Santa-Anna. By Frank K. Hanighen (New York: Coward-McCann; $3.50). The colorful account of a Mexican dictator who matched wits with Andrew Jackson and gave General Sam Houston a battle royal.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

Only literature is ignored by the all-provident Government, sighs Harriet Monroe, editor of *Poetry* (Chicago). But she calls attention to an Artists and Writers Dinner Club (office in Hotel Brevoort, New York), moving for a C.W.A. appropriation:

DINNER SONG

By S. Foster Damon

Death, the vinter,
  scythes the fat
    grapes for winter!
He, the dancer
  in the vat,
    plays the answer
To the riddle
  of our wants
    with his fiddle:
All our terrors,
  cringings, vaunts,
    all our errors,
Hopes and troubles,
  crushed, made sweet
    purple bubbles.
Sorrows under
  ivory feet
    burst asunder
To red liquor,
  which is poured
    as pure ichor
In the castle
  where the Lord
    holds his wassail.

In *The Review of Reviews* (London) is this ironic cry of the munition makers over their recent inactivities:

TWO SONGS FOR NEW SOLDIERS

By W. A. Rathkey

Slaughter & Co., the Armamenteers
  Murder you!
Slaughter & Co., the Armamenteers
  Murder you!
Slaughter & Co., the Armamenteers
Haven't had wars for fifteen years
  So they want to murder you!

Oh, we don't want to kill you,
  But we think you ought to die!
We haven't had a war of late,
  You brave big boys, Goodbye!
So button on your tunic
  And we'll provide the shell
To keep us all in clover
And blow you all to hell!

For turning scientific truth into poetry the moon is oftenest called upon to serve. One more in *The Adelphi* (London):

FULL MOON

By G. M. Hort

She climbs to her exalted place.
In all the glittering heavenly horde
There is no face to match her face,
Lit with the glory of her lord.
And I beside my homestead-gate
Must often watch with rapt content,
This type of woman's happiest fate,
This shadow of love's sacrament.

Her master's light is all she knows
And all she needs for her array.
Among the living stars she goes,
More praised, more prized, more proud than they.
. . . Sometimes I draw a musing breath,
On idle thoughts I've sometimes fed . . .
What was it froze her thus to death
And robbed of brains that lovely head?

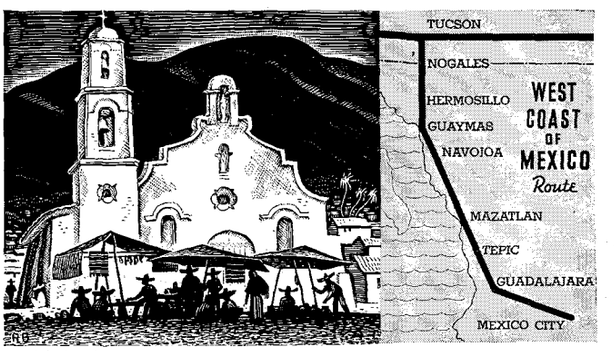
. . . comfortably, on a 1934 budget

The crowning experience of travel is now yours to enjoy . . . on this year's income! Swiss ingenuity smooths the tourists' way to Nature's most sublime glories. And Swiss thrift cuts the cost. Railroad fares have been reduced radically — as much as 55%. Hotels have followed suit. Tariffs everywhere are down. The Playground of the World . . . clink of glasses on terraces in the clouds . . . the distant yodel across the emerald valley . . . spas of world-renown . . . history . . . sports! There is only ONE Switzerland, why accept a substitute when you can now see it for so little? Your travel agent will help you plan, or write us direct. Ask for LD3

SWISS FEDERAL RAILROADS—475 Fifth Ave., New York City

MEXICO

$100 = $350



The rate of exchange in Mexico averages about 3½ pesos to the dollar. You walk into a *cambio de moneda* (money changer) with $100. You walk out with more than 350 pesos, and in Mexico a peso looks just as big as a dollar does here.

Rail fares are low. For example, the round-trip Chicago to Mexico City, one way via the West Coast, is only $94.80, from New Orleans $80.30. Pullman charges have been reduced.

Our West Coast Route passes through a part of Mexico but recently opened up to tourist travel. Colorful crowds come out to meet every train. The way is dotted with picturesque little towns. You'll want to stop-over at Mazatlan and Guadalajara.

Through Pullman service from Los Angeles and Tucson to Mexico City. (From the East, take our Sunset Limited or Golden State Limited to Tucson.) For more detailed information, write O. P. Bartlett, Department O-4B, 310 South Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

Southern Pacific

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The Country Is Coming Out of the Woods

An Inquiring Reporter, on Tour, Finds Some Depressions in the Economic Landscape, Varied Reactions to the New Deal, and an Unmistakable Upturn of Optimism

By Stanley High

AN inquiring reporter who takes a swing these days "around the circle"—however small the circle—is pretty sure to find himself headed toward certain conclusions about the average American and his attitude toward the New Deal, the President and the state of the nation—present and prospective.

Economic information, of an accurate sort, may be widely lacking. But there is no lack of discussion. Every one, whether informed or not, has an opinion and is prepared to defend it. And defend it he does—in smoking cars, hotel lobbies, in his office, or at his own fireside—in short, in any place where an audience, if it is only his wife, can be assembled. I doubt whether so many Americans were ever before so highly and simultaneously articulate.

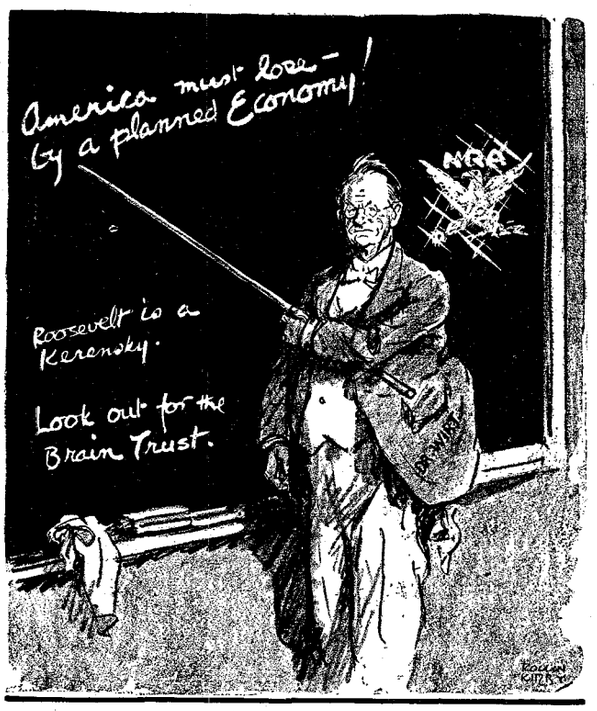
One gathers, from all this heat, that however persistently the economic depression hangs on, the mental depression is a thing of the past. A French diplomat, eighteen months ago, made a transcontinental tour and came back with the report that "the country is too worried to talk." I met the same diplomat a few weeks ago at the completion of a similar journey. "The country," he said, "is talking too much. Its mind has been put at ease and its tongue, as a result, is loosed."

Optimism Evident

Any journey beyond the Atlantic fringes will confirm that impression. Wherever business is, the mind of the average American is getting out of the woods. Just how far, in some instances, it is out of the woods is pretty well indicated by a huge poster hung in front of an automobile salesroom in Syracuse, New York. The sign called upon jobless Americans to: "Go Back to Work Owning Your Own Car." Optimism never functioned more nearly at normal than when it produced that slogan.

Detroit, which is high-tension America at its tautest, had just announced a 204 per cent. increase in employment since March 15, 1933—a 12 per cent. gain having been registered between February 15 and March 15, 1934. Chicago had not had a first-rate convention in six weeks and that was something of a dampener. But mail orders were pouring in from the hinterland; department stores had decidedly less of the atmosphere of gilded mausoleums and the renovation of the buildings of the Century of Progress Exposition all gave an added sprightliness.

Down in the corn and hog country of central Illinois, the farmers were facing the spring with more of hope than they have had in a number of years. There are practical reasons for this. I rode between towns with one farmer who had received, the week before, a government check for $1,200—his reward for plowing under 25 per cent. of his corn acreage and reducing, by 20 per cent., his production of hogs. For an Illinois farmer twelve hundred dollars—as things have been—is only a little short of an endowment. This particular farmer had paid up some—not all—of his back taxes, bought some badly needed farm machinery and taken his wife to the county-seat for what he called a "first-rate shopping debauch."



"Class in Credulity Stand Up!"
—Kirby in the New York *World-Telegram*

Perhaps 80 per cent. of the farmers of this section have profited, thus directly, from the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. And not all of these government checks are for curtailed production. The Government has also made what are known as "corn loans." That is, it advances to the farmers forty-five cents a bushel on all which they properly crib. This is called "sealed corn." If, by fall, the market price of corn has not reached forty-five cents, the Government, presumably, will take over this sealed production. Meanwhile, the farmer has the money to save or, preferably, to spend. And optimism—which comes belatedly and hard in agricultural regions—has had, very naturally, a rebirth.

In Des Moines, Iowa, where, among other things, the taxis record nothing less than a quarter, business had something which was almost a hum. The president of a local business college reported a demand for stenographers so unprecedented that his production had fallen far behind his orders. A salesman of high-bred live-stock, who had just returned from a round of the county-seats, told me that his sales to farmers were tripling those of last year. Des Moines department stores looked like the week before Christmas. And the city, itself, had an atmosphere akin to the Christmas cheer.

But I doubt if this returning optimism can be anywhere more accurately traced than in a story told to me, first hand, in Kenosha, Wisconsin. Kenosha is an industrial city. Nash cars are made there and Simmons beds. The American Brass Company has a large Kenosha plant. In addition, the local merchants draw, for their trade, from a large countryside. The night before I reached the city, the Chamber of Commerce had served, as hosts, at a dinner and entertainment for 1,200 of these "Buy-in-Kenosha" farmers.

For a number of years, however, a little group of the city's successful business men had met, each noon at a local club for an hour of bridge. The stakes of the game—in the come-easy-go-easy days before 1929—were a quarter-of-a-cent a point. The depression came. The game continued. But the stakes fell. They reached, at last, an all-time low of a tenth-of-a-cent a point. But my informant—himself a participant—gave me the reassuring word that, under the impetus of recovery the "ante" had been raised to an eighth of a cent and that the question of going back to the old quarter-cent basis was already under discussion. In short, recovery was coming to Kenosha.

Difference of Opinion

So far as the New Deal as a recovery agent is concerned there is a difference of opinion along two general lines. First, it is clear that enthusiasm for the New Deal rises as one goes down in the economic scale and declines as one goes up. At the top, in general, it is considerably less than nothing. Second, it is almost equally clear that support for the New Deal increases as one goes down the age-scale and decreases as one ascends it. There are, of course, many exceptions to this rule. But, in general, it is the younger generation of business

(Continued on page 40)

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AN APPRECIATION
-TO AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES

★ ★ ★

WE ARE deeply indebted to you for your help in making our soup business an overwhelming success. Your quick recognition of really good, high quality home-style soups—your enthusiasm—your praise so liberally passed along to friends and neighbors—helped make one of the most outstanding records of swift public acceptance in food history.

The speed with which the story of these new soups has spread across the continent is unique—and we take this means of expressing our appreciation to the discriminating women who started it all.

Particularly gratifying is the fact that the biggest percentage of this business has come from homes in which canned soups had never before been served. Women who had thought that soup to be really delicious must be made at home—women proud of their cooking skill—are the women who, for the most part, are now buying Heinz Home-style Soups and recommending them outspokenly.

Discovery that canned soup, made as Heinz makes it, is in every way equal to the finest of home-prepared soup, has been a new experience for thousands of housewives. And it has delighted them. For now—almost on a moment's notice and without work and extra expense—they can serve soup as fine as they ever tasted.

Usually, no matter what the merit of a product, it takes a long time to introduce it. But this time has been shortened because you American housewives, with the buying wisdom for which you are justly famed, *spread the word for us.* So this announcement is just a warm-hearted expression of appreciation for the tribute given by the army of American women we so long have served.

—H. J. HEINZ CO.
Makers of the "57 Varieties"

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SAIL and SAVE!

Best on the ship at Tourist Class fares

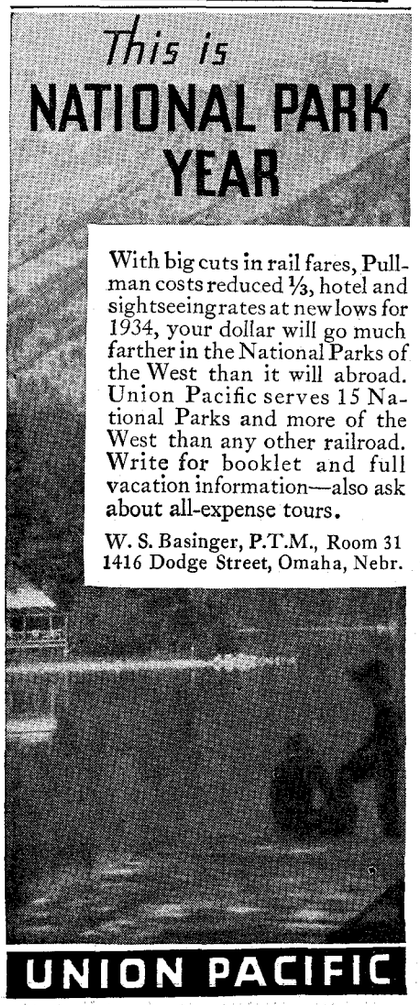
TO EUROPE

THE whole ship is yours at low Tourist Class fares when you sail on one of these four large, comfortable Red Star liners. You get the best staterooms, decks and public rooms, for Tourist Class is top class on the ship. Regular sailings to Southampton, Havre and Antwerp. Minimum fares—**Tourist Class $117.50 One way, $212 Round Trip;** Third Class $82 One Way, $144.50 Round Trip.

S. S. MINNEWASKA S. S. MINNETONKA
22,000 gross tons
S. S. PENNLAND S. S. WESTERNLAND
16,500 gross tons

See your local agent. His services are free

RED STAR LINE
International Mercantile Marine Co.
No. 1 B'way, N.Y. Agents Everywhere


This is
NATIONAL PARK YEAR
With big cuts in rail fares, Pullman costs reduced ⅓, hotel and sightseeing rates at new lows for 1934, your dollar will go much farther in the National Parks of the West than it will abroad. Union Pacific serves 15 National Parks and more of the West than any other railroad. Write for booklet and full vacation information—also ask about all-expense tours.
W. S. Basinger, P.T.M., Room 31
1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.
UNION PACIFIC

On the Current Screen

Hollywood, which has never quite underestimated the importance of women, surprizes itself and every one else by turning out one of its rarest products, a drama played by a cast composed exclusively of men. The picture is **The Lost Patrol (AAAA*)** and it is the grimly romantic account of the doom of a small party of British soldiers, besieged by an unseen horde of Arabs in the Mesopotamian desert during the late war. Several years ago, in the days of the silent films, the English studios produced a drama based upon the same story, with Cyril McLaglen in the leading rôle of the sergeant in command of the doomed patrol. Apparently the part belongs exclusively to the family, for now the more celebrated Victor McLaglen, his brother, portrays the character with high effectiveness. It seems particularly fitting that Victor McLaglen should have the rôle, for he actually was a sergeant in the British Mesopotamian Army in the days of the world battle. As a matter of fact, his career was even more romantic than that of the hero of "The Lost Patrol," for once he had the most picturesque job of the war: he was, following the British occupation, made provost marshal of Bagdad.

"The Lost Patrol" is the simple and dramatic story of twelve English soldiers, who lost their way in the desert, discovered and encamped in an oasis, had their horses captured from them and then died off, one by one, at the hands of an unseen enemy that sniped at them from behind the sand dunes. Occasionally the dialog provided for the unhappy patrol is a trifle too consciously sentimental for complete comfort. Always the point of view is that of ardent enthusiasm for the glories of wartime heroism, a manner that is hardly to be regarded as anti-militaristic. Seldom, tho, does the romanticism seriously get in the way of the stark tragedy of the theme, and the picture thereupon emerges as a stirring and tragic screen drama.

The advertising for the film, incidentally, has suggested that, altho there are no women in the cast, the talk of the doomed soldiers is so filled with references to the girls that the drama becomes a sort of "Sailor, Beware" of the desert. It is only fair to every one, save perhaps the ad writers, to say that the speeches of the English soldiers haven't really very much to do with women and that the few mentions of sex are brief and entirely sentimental. There is certainly no suggestion of rowdiness in "The Lost Patrol."

The acting is on the whole quite helpful. Mr. McLaglen wins first honors, not only for the excellent type-casting involved in his selection, but for his human and vigorous portrayal. J. M. Kerrigan is splendid in his brief rôle, and Wallace Ford and Reginald Denny are good.

Courtesy of RKO-Radio Pictures

A scene from "The Lost Patrol"

* * * *

Wild Cargo (AAA*)—Frank Buck's latest wild animal picture, to be strongly recommended to those who are devoted to the realistic jungle chronicles.

* * * *

Broken Shoes—The latest of the Soviet dramas, a picture made with a cast consisting chiefly of children. It is very definitely in the second rank of Russian films.

* * * *

Ever Since Eve—A clumsy and feeble comedy about a Westerner who married a shallow society girl.

* * * *

Riptide—An excellent cast, headed by Norma Shearer, Herbert Marshall, Robert Montgomery and Mrs. Patrick Campbell wasting their time in what is intended as a sophisticated English drama. ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Counsellor at Law, Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1, *The Prizefighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol.	*Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean, I Was a Spy, Nana, *This Side of Heaven, *It Happened One Night, The Mystery of Mr. X, Death Takes a Holiday, *Six of a Kind, *Wild Cargo.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children.

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GERMANY
Two thousand years of romance, history and culture. A myriad ever-changing vistas in age-old castles and intense great cities, medieval streets and fashionable avenues. Refreshing health resorts. Famous music and folk festivals. The Oberammergau Passion Play Tercentenary from May through September.
All prices reduced to meet the dollar's reflation. Write for Booklet No. 45.
GERMAN TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE
665 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Want a Steady Job?

Start $1260 to $2100 year

MEN—WOMEN 18 to 50. Write immediately for free list of U. S. Government positions and particulars telling how to get them. Many early examinations.
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. D-227, Rochester, N. Y

"I Deserved a Sour Stomach

But TUMS Kept My Stomach Sweet"

I ADMIT I was indiscreet at the party last night. I had far too much to eat, smoked too much. But I feel fine today. Not a hint of sour stomach. No acid indigestion, not a trace of heartburn. Here's the secret: After the dinner I ate three or four Tums—those delightful new candy-like antacid mints. Tums contain no soda or water soluble alkalies, only soothing insoluble antacids that pass off undissolved and inert when the acid conditions are corrected. Millions now use Tums. Only 10c, all drug stores.

Free Beautiful new gold and blue 1934 Calendar-Thermometer. Also samples TUMS and NR—*Just send name and address, enclosing stamp, to* A. H. LEWIS COMPANY, Dept. DAA-11, St. Louis, Mo

TUMS FOR THE TUMMY

TUMS ARE ANTACID . . NOT A LAXATIVE

HANDY TO CARRY

For a laxative, use the safe, dependable Vegetable Laxative NR (Nature's Remedy). Only 25 cents. NR

A Doctored Football

First golf got a new ball, then baseball, and now it's football that comes out with a stream-lined edition of last year's model. The short axis circumference has been reduced from the old measurement range of twenty-two by twenty-two and one-half inches to twenty-one and one-quarter by twenty-one and one-half inches. The effect of the change is to make the ball slimmer, easier to handle in passing.

Rugby football has been played for years with the same fat ball. It will be interesting to watch the results that the invading Cambridge rugger team get out of their heavier and fatter ball in comparison with the ball-handling of the former American football players on the American sides that meet the Britishers. The accuracy that marks the passing of the experienced rugger players would put most of our American players to shame.

Snake Venom Poisons Plants

The poisons of various kinds of snakes, including the rattlesnake and cobra, have an inhibiting or retarding effect upon the growth of roots of certain kinds of plants and hence are toxic to plant protoplasm, it recently was reported in *The Medical Review of Reviews* by Dr. David I. Macht.

This is surprizing because the major effect of snake venom on animals seems to be that of destroying blood cells—structures which are not present in plants. Dr. Macht, who has made many studies along these lines, reported that in general poisons obtained from the animal world are relatively non-toxic for plant protoplasm; on the other hand, poisons coming from the vegetable kingdom are usually more poisonous for animals than for plants.

Origin of Tektites

Tektites, peculiar glassy stones usually of a bottle-green color, found in various parts of the world, are probably fragments of some shattered planet, like the better-known meteorites, in the opinion of Dr. V. S. Dubey of Benares Hindu University, India. Scientists have disagreed as to the origin of these curious stones, some maintaining, according to *Science Service*, that they were formed by the action of lightning, and others that they were due to meteorites causing the rocks which they hit to melt and take on a glassy appearance.

Dr. Dubey, in a communication to the scientific periodical *Nature* (London), has stated that the amount of radium present in tektites found in widely separated parts of the world is very nearly constant (about one ten-trillionth), and that ordinary meteorites do not contain as much.

Seasickness Cure

An electrical method of treating seasickness was demonstrated with success by Dr. Joshua Sherman, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, during the recent South American cruise of the Pan-American Medical Association. He cured eighteen women and four physicians by applying electrodes to certain nerves of the neck.

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Combating Soil Erosion

(Continued from page 18)

all practical control measures will be brought into use.

Much steep land will be taken out of cultivation where the farmers can be brought to see the logic of such procedure. These submarginal lands will be returned to forest, brush growth or grass, for the very simple reason that vegetation is the only sure means of control the American farmer is likely to adopt under such conditions.

Experienced wild-life specialists will undertake the development of game in these retired areas, so that sportsmen may be induced to pay the farmers for hunting privileges, where the farmer desires to sell such privileges. Interest in livestock will be encouraged in those localities where the farmers rarely have beef or butter or milk for home use.

The program calls not only for saving the soil but for reduction of the flood hazard, prevention of silting of reservoirs and stream channels, and protection of valley lands from damage by overwash of infertile sand swept out of the hills. Insofar as may be possible, land-use practises are to be reorganized upon a sound physical and economic basis. It is proposed to carry the program through so impressively that the educational effects will spread far and wide.

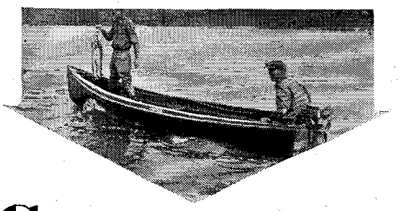
Farmers Cooperate

If this can be done, and the cooperation now being received indicates that it can be, then there is no question whatsoever but that it will be possible later on to extend this indispensable work to all areas needing protection.

The size of the demonstration areas will for the most part range from 100,000 to 200,000 acres. Some of the western projects, where erosion is just as bad on overgrazed land as it is on the cultivated land within the regions of high rainfall, the project areas will be of larger size. The work on the Navajo Indian Reservation, for example, will relate to 15,000,000 acres of grazing land, interspersed to some extent with small dry-farming areas.

The projects thus far selected—the starting points for a national program for soil conservation and land-use reorganization—and on which work has already begun, are located in the cotton-producing Piedmont regions of South Carolina and the Black Belt of central Texas; the Palouse wheat belt of Washington and Idaho; the dairying section of southwestern Wisconsin; the corn belt of north-central Missouri and south-central Iowa; the corn-small grain section of central Illinois; the wheat-corn section of northern Kansas; the cotton-small grain section of the Red Plains of central Oklahoma; the bean-citrus district of southern California; the grazing sections of the West Virginia Appalachians and the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico; and the corn-grazing section of the Muskingum Valley in Ohio.

It has been very encouraging that in most of these areas approximately 90 per cent. of the farmers are entering enthusiastically into the program, offering every reasonable measure of cooperation.



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Around the World on the American Campus

Since the War the United States Has Superseded Germany and Britain As the Magnet for Intellectual Migrants

By Arthur A. Young

One can take a trip around the world on the American campus, for 7,720 foreign students from 110 nations of the globe are found domiciled in American institutions of higher learning, according to statistics recently compiled by the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students. These students hail from all the major countries, as well as such lesser known corners as Azores, Dalmatia, Gold Coast, Rhodesia, Guam, and Dutch East Indies. They speak two-score languages and dialects, and virtually all the religions of mankind are represented, from Brahminism to Zoroastrianism.

Time was when Germany, in her heyday, was the magnet for intellectual migrants. Great Britain, with her historic seats of learning, once drew the flower of overseas youth, but since the World War America, with the magic touch of prosperity captured the stage as the world's schoolmaster. To her shores thronged these thirsty seekers of knowledge to master the secrets of her mechanical genius, to understand her mass-production methods, to see the inner workings of her democracy.

In 1930, the peak of this international student migration was reached on the American campus. About 15,000 of the world's brainest young men and women were found sitting at the feet of American professors. Four and five years ago, foreign periodicals ran articles on "Americanization of China," "Americanization of Europe."

Students from the Orient lead in the 1933-1934 enrolment. Japan comes first with 1,526 Japanese students, China second with 1,101, and Canada third with 922. The Japanese leadership is new. It it due to two main factors: first, the large number of American-born Japanese who have attained college age on the Pacific Coast; and, second, the new prosperity that has come to Japan as her result of her Manchurian conquest.

The total enrolment of foreign students represents a drop of 8 per cent. over the previous year, every institution sharing proportionately in the decrease, with one notable exception. That is Columbia University in New York City. The enrolment at the Morningside campus registered a 45 per cent. increase of foreign students—which is phenomenal even in good times. Abroad, Columbia University is noted as the home of liberal ideas; its Teachers College has graduated the native leaders who are to-day instructing their countrymen to new heights of progress. As the source of the "brain trust" it naturally attracts the potential "brain trusters" from abroad.

Columbia University has 502 foreign students. This figure is topped only by the University of California with 548. Where the Columbia registration is truly cosmopolitan, the California registration is largely Oriental. The next three largest registrations are at New York University, 349; University of Southern California, 243; and University of Washington, 217.

Other colleges with large foreign enrolments are Michigan (101), which draws the biggest feminine delegation from the Orient; Illinois. (159); Cornell University (134); University of Chicago (133); Yale (99); Pennsylvania (97); and Harvard (93). The denominational college which leads is College of Medical Evangelists in California with 82 foreign students.

Tho foreign students declined 8 per cent. in the United States during the current academic year, they are to be found on forty-four more campuses than in the previous year. This trend of wider distribution long advocated by educators, means a greater opportunity to bring the message of internationalism to the American campus.

Even such colleges as Hope, Graceland, Sweet Briar and Aurora, have their quota of students from abroad. The three "Hill" colleges—Spring Hill, Seton Hill and Pendill Hill—each harbors two foreign students while the two "Parks"—Park College (Missouri) and Gulf Park (Mississippi) has one each. The added advantage in the small college is that living expenses are lower. There, in that community, the foreign student is a marked man, regarded as an unofficial ambassador of his native land.

Promote World Citizenship

College administrations tend to be more friendly toward these guests from afar. They feel that their impact on the campus widens the horizon of American youth and helps promote world citizenship among American students. Toward this end, the past year has seen many colleges strengthening their facilities to cooperate with the foreign student.

With talk of war in the air, it is only natural that the campus witness a revival of national consciousness and ambition. A team of good-will students from Japan toured the American colleges, pleading Japan's side in the Manchurian conflict. Chinese students defended China. Korean, Filipino, and Indian students spoke freely on imperialism and their zeal for independence. Students from Soviet Russia are pledged by their Government to be silent, but "White Russian" students who have largely become American citizens are naturally torn with conflicting loyalties. The closing of the University of Havana caused the migration of large numbers of Cuban students who have first hand insight into conditions in Cuba and South America.

An American educator has remarked that these students from abroad help make the campus an informed whispering gallery. They do more: they overcome prejudice and impart authentic knowledge of other lands. In return, they themselves correct false impressions of America. Thus they help towards international understanding and good-will.

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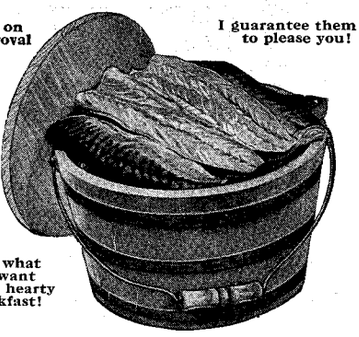

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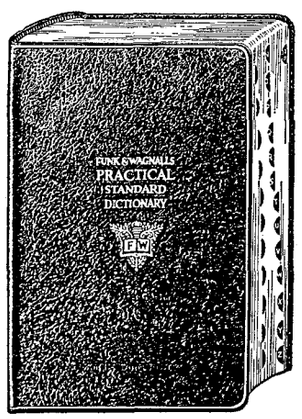

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Country Coming Out of Woods

(Continued from page 34)

men who give the new order its most wholehearted support and the older generation that is most caustic in its criticism.

The first point is almost axiomatic. The wage-earner is on the side of Roosevelt because he feels that Roosevelt is on the side of the wage-earner. And for that reason many wage-payers—tho not all of them by any means—are on the opposite side. My taxi-driver in Buffalo remarked, when I asked him about the New Deal: "Well, mister, there just aren't any Republicans in these parts." When I questioned such a wholesale turn-over he said: "Well, of course I wasn't thinking of my boss."

At a luncheon of a group of prominent Detroit women I was asked to give some impressions of the New Deal as one observed them in Washington. It was plain to see that the women present were, many of them, exceedingly hostile to the whole program. By their questions, later, they made that plain. Meanwhile, during the speech and the questions I noticed, in the far corner of the room, a little cluster of seven or eight waiters. When the affair was concluded I noticed that these waiters were pushing one of their number in my general direction.

"We wanted you to know," he said, "that we heard your speech and that we noticed, also, how these people look at it. We just thought we would tell you that the folks in the kitchen are all for you."

This economic division in regard to the New Deal is more pronounced, of course, than the age division. And yet there is definite evidence for the latter. At a meeting of the Buffalo Rotary Club there were nine business men besides myself at the speakers' table. In an informal poll I found that eight of the nine had voted for Mr. Hoover at the last election, and that every one of the nine, if he were to vote now, would vote for Mr. Roosevelt. I asked a Rotarian how he accounted for the shift.

"You've got mostly younger men up here," he said. And to prove his contention he called for a vote among the two hundred men present. Among them the turn-over was hardly more than 30 per cent. "It's youth versus age," he said. "The New Deal is a young man's program and the young men accept it, some of them with enthusiasm. It is harder for the older men to make up their minds to a change."

It is too soon to say what these reactions portend. Doubtless, if the New Deal has youth on its side it has the long-run advantages in its favor. The same thing may be true in regard to its mobilization of the support of the wage-earners. As my waiter friend in Detroit warned me, "you don't want to forget that, tho we don't say much, there are a lot of us."

There are. The question seems to be as to whether and along what lines this numerical strength can be made articulate. Meanwhile, despite uncertainties the country, for the first time in several years, appears to have recovered much of its buoyancy. There is, I think, general agreement with the little girl who remarked: "I wouldn't be dead for a million dollars."

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There Is Still a Liquor Problem

(Continued from page 10)

Comment from newspapers, solicited by THE LITERARY DIGEST and furnished by editors, managing editors and staff writers, show a wide variety of opinion and results of repeal. It is as follows:

Boston (Mass.) Post: Liquor dealers report poor business. Arrests for drunkenness have increased 25 per cent. over last year and arrests for drunken driving up 34 per cent. Bootleggers still doing heavy business.

Hartford (Conn.) Times: Liquor situation in Connecticut complicated by litigation over State control law. Revenue to State coming in at rate of million dollars yearly, with $350,000 more to counties and towns. Bootlegging arrests continue high.

Newark (N. J.) News: Liquor problem in New Jersey going through experimental stage in fairly satisfactory way, except as to prices and quality. Revenue about what neutral observers expected, but far below rosy prediction of the wets.

Washington (D. C.) Post: Speakeasies are almost without exception as dead as wooden Indians since legal liquor appeared March 1. Intoxication arrests show marked increase but traffic accidents decreased. District of Columbia has taken in $524,791 in license fees. City overstocked with retailers.

Richmond (Va.) News Leader: State dry law repealed March 22, after seventeen years of prohibition. Private profit to be eliminated in control plan setting up State-owned stores. Prices to be low enough to compete with bootleggers.

Raleigh (N. C.) Times: Bootlegging activities and liquor consumption continue unabated in dry North Carolina since repeal. Usual price for good grade bootleg is fifty cents per short pint. Imported alleged bottled-in-bond liquor brings $1.25 a pint.

Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post: Liquor situation chaotic, with virtually no enforcement of State dry law. Wides-spread sale of liquor, in volume perhaps much larger than during national prohibition. Liquor principally of native production. Speakeasies operating with great freedom.

Columbus (Ohio) State Journal: Competent observers say liquor consumption in Ohio has materially decreased since repeal. Bootlegging has also decreased greatly. Columbus police records show increase in arrests for intoxication. State liquor control system just being established, but taxes for beer in first nine months brought $3,000,000.

St. Louis (Mo.) Times Star: St. Louis back under old dictatorship by liquor and brewing interests. City liquor control bill we believe to be worst piece of local liquor legislation enacted anywhere since repeal. Revenue will probably be trivial to what was promised.

Nashville (Tenn.) Banner: Illegal liquor trade has passed from small domestic distiller to the jobber and shipper who blends bootleg wet-State liquor with locally distilled corn whisky. Price war is choking off revenues. Corn whisky of good grade sells for fifty cents a pint up. Little change noted otherwise.

Indianapolis (Ind.) Star: Consumption suffered because of high cost. Retail prices high and bootleg still popular. Many saloons doing business as during prohibition. Legal liquor sold only through drug stores by the bottle. Arrests for drunkenness in Indianapolis show increase of 35 per cent. since repeal over same period last year.

Detroit (Mich.) Free Press: Fewer arrests in Detroit since repeal. Bootlegging still a problem, but State stores doing good business, with total earnings of $2,000,000 reported on March 16. $500,000 was turned over to aid needy schools.

Chicago (Ill.) Tribune: Public drinking in Chicago not up to expectation of taxing bodies, but there is noticeable increase in intoxication on streets. Drive by authorities has been made on large stocks of misbranded inferior bootleg liquor.

Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune: State liquor commissioner has expressed disappointment over revenues accruing from taxes. Large areas of State still dry. No increase in arrests reported. Moonshine believed superior to many grades of legal liquor and high prices of latter are causing complaints.

Dallas (Tex.) News: Sharp decline in amount of bootleg liquor sold here. Bonded liquors smuggled in in considerable quantity from Louisiana and sold in drug stores operating under Federal permit. Arrests for bootlegging have decreased. State legally dry.

Omaha (Neb.) World Herald: Bootlegging continues as before. State legally dry. Beer sold freely and has forced lower prices of hard liquor. Local moonshine still operation has declined in favor of rum running from outside the State.

Helena (Montana) Record Herald: Consumption of legal liquor increasing as State stores expand. Legal liquor sold only by bottle, so some speakeasies still operating.

Deseret News (Salt Lake City): Fewer arrests in Salt Lake City and county officials report decrease in lawlessness. Hard liquor prohibited and sold less, but beer drinking has increased.

Denver (Colo.) Post: Tax revenue from liquor far more than expected here. Bootlegging has increased almost twice since last August.

Portland (Ore.) Oregonian: State liquor commissioner said recently only one-fourth of liquor sold in Portland is legal liquor. State-owned stores have had meager sales, with only $46,000 in business the first month of operation. Prices are believed too high to compete with bootleg.

Los Angeles (Calif.) Times: Saloons in operation in both Los Angeles and San Francisco, while bootleggers active and supplying better stuff often than legal distributors. Arrests for drunkenness show marked increase.

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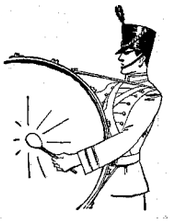

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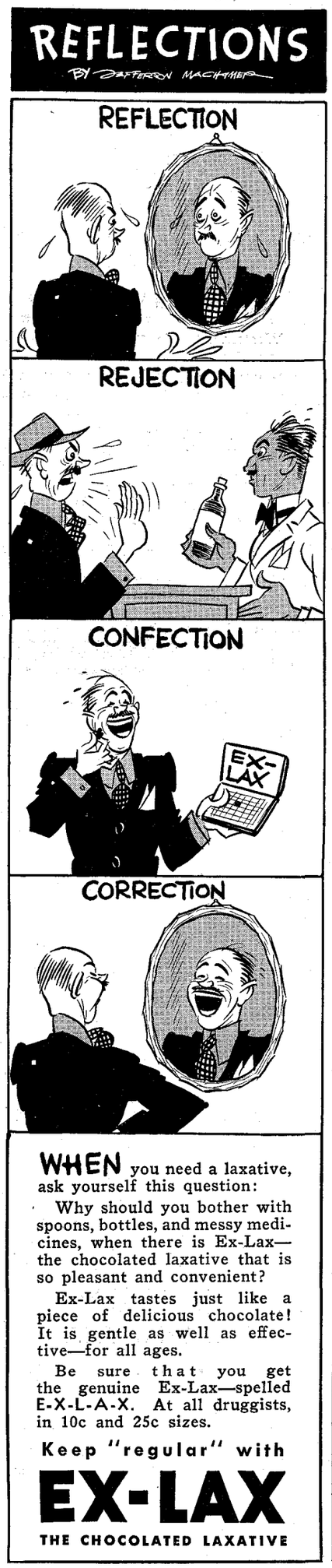
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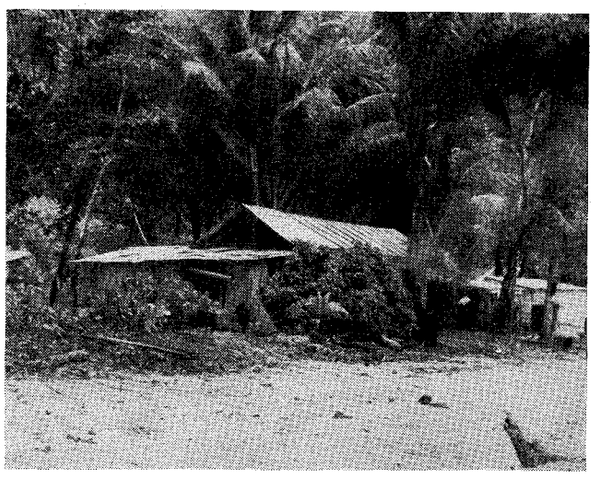
Cocos, Perennial Goal of Treasure Seekers

Island in the South Seas Has Lured Hundreds in Quest for Gold Buried There 250 Years Ago—All in Vain, So Far

By Morton Savell

From Cape Town to Bangor, from Trinidad to Singapore, the white horses of the running sea are again calling men to the quest which is as old as the race: Treasure trove.

A sandy beach fringed with blowzy palms, lazy breakers on the strand, screaming sea birds rising in the sun as a schooner's chain rattles out in the gentle water of the bay, and the shadow of an ancient buccaneer standing a centuries-old watch over the tropic island—this is the challenge, the youth-giving elixir which sends sober householders off to the far seas in search of sunken galleons, buried gold.



Keystone

Treasure hunters' camp on Cocos Island

At almost any part of the world's circumference, to-morrow morning, on or near the equator, may be seen the topsails of these ever-young seekers. Their destination?—It is just over the horizon.

And what makes this nearly universal urge the more disturbing is that many of the treasures which are sought each year really exist. At least, the probability that they do is too great to doubt.

There is the famous salvage ship *Artiglio*, for example. She is starting operations in British waters. Only a short time ago, the *Artiglio* brought some five million of sunken treasure to the surface.

And there is Cocos Island, perennial goal of treasure hunters. Cocos holds what is almost certainly the most-sought treasure that has ever existed in the world. And the odds that it really does exist are much greater than the odds that it will ever be unearthed.

But it is a capital one to seek, and not a season passes but one or more newspaper stories tell of a hopeful band at Cocos. It may be Malcolm Campbell and his crew—he has been there a number of times—or it may be some less romantic company which has sold shares. One man lived on the island and searched for twenty years. Just now a new organization is forming in England, with the cooperation of some well-known Arctic explorers, for the purpose of sending a properly equipped expedition to the much-explored island this summer.

So once again Cocos Island will figure in the minor headlines (maybe the major ones this time, who knows?). And with all the newspaper articles that have appeared regularly, probably not one person in five hundred knows the story of the treasure of Cocos Island.

It goes back some 250 years or more to the days of one Captain Edward Davis, as gallant a buccaneer as ever drew a cutlass. Davis has been overshadowed, in histories, by such redhanded rogues as Morgan, Hawkins, Benito Bonito, and even the much-misunderstood Kidd, but he was in fact, the essence of all that a schoolboy's pirate should be: on the after-deck of his rolling ship, stocky, sturdy, a cutlass at one hip and pistols through his belt, muscular legs widespread as his weather- and battle-scarred, mustached face looked toward the horizon for new cities, new ships to take.

Courageous but never cruel, daring but never brutal, Davis sailed around Cape Horn into the South Seas in a ship which he had taken in the Caribbean when his own proved unsatisfactory. Sweeping northward he took Spanish towns and ships with intrepid assurance. And he avoided that complex which has since made the English and French pirate little more than a case-study: Davis did not give himself up to a violent hatred of the Spanish as a race.

He was one of those who, strict moralists might say, were the unsocial criminals of their day. They, who stay at home may say so; but the truth is Davis and his kind were willing to die for the life they chose, and they died bravely if swaggeringly, without the flags and bands that signalize the heroism of the soldier and sailor.

When Davis's hold was filled with Spanish gold from the west coast of South America, he dropped anchor in the Galapagos, took on turtles and water, and then headed north again. He put into a bay at Cocos, beached his ship, cleaned her bottom, rerigged her, and buried his treasure—according to a writing man, who sailed with him.

Davis was recognized as a natural leader by the men who followed him in those days, and at one time he commanded a pirate fleet of some ten ships and a thousand men. As he accumulated more and more wealth, it was rumored, he buried it on

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Cocos. There is no record that he ever took it off.

But then, neither is there any record that he did not.

However, tho Davis lived and fought in the South Seas, and tho he was a real flesh and blood pirate—he testified in the farce of the trial of Captain Kidd—the legend of his treasure would hardly be the compelling force behind all the expeditions that have sought Cocos' shores. A much more real and authentic treasure tale is needed —and ready.

More than a century had passed since the steel of Edward Davis had haunted the uneasy dreams of the Spanish Dons. Spain, in fact, was losing her grasp on the treasure-loft which was South America. Bolivar, sweeping through the northern part of the continent, had gathered a worshiping army about him and was freeing the colonies from the tyranny of the "blood and gold flag."

Lima, capital of Peru and fabulously rich seat of Spain's power in the New World, trembled as the conqueror drew near. The bejeweled Spanish Viceroy snapped his fingers and scoffed at the ragamuffins who were advancing through the jungles and over the mountains. His well-trained troops, the high-nosed aristocrat promised, would soon rout the hungry hordes under Bolivar. But the wealthy Dons were nervous.

The people were frightened. Some hid their treasure in the massive Rey Felipe Castle at Callao, sea-port of Lima. Thirty-five millions are said to have rested inside

Keystone

The palms of Cocos Island

those strong walls—and some is said to be there still.

But Bolivar was generous. He never looted. In spite of that, however, many loyal Spaniards turned their backs forever on the richest city of the New World, and with their treasure fled southward toward Cape Horn and the Straits of Magellan.

One of the ships in that great evacuation fleet was the bluff-bowed, broad-beamed *Mary Dear*, Captain Thompson. She carried some twelve million dollars in cargo and the timorous owners of it. But the Spaniards had put their trust in a slender reed when they chose Thompson. He looked on the gold and fell; he slew his charges and turned *Mary Dear* once again northward.

Captain Thompson sailed to Cocos. He reasoned that he dared not appear in the cities again, with all that wealth, because he would surely be suspected of piracy. He planned a later return, when the affair was not so fresh.

So, for some years, the treacherous Captain cruised in the company of the notorious Benito Benito (not Benito Bonito), and for the most part dropped out of sight for some twenty-five years. Then, he turned up in Newfoundland and in company with a man named Keating, organized an expedition to Cocos to retrieve the treasure he had buried a quarter of a century before.

But before their ship put out, Thompson died, so Keating and the ship's master, Captain Bogue, with a chart, put out on the venture.

Bad luck sailed with them. They found the treasure, but the crew mutinied; Bogue was drowned at Cocos, and Keating barely escaped with his life.

That was the first attempt to lift the treasure of Cocos. How many attempts have been made since, no one knows. Nor, it may be added, can any guess what day the pick of some optimistic seeker will strike metal as he digs on that far-off island.

Cocos has lured hundreds as it will lure hundreds more. It is but one of the dozens of fairly-well authenticated treasures gathered by sweat and blood, hidden in high hope of future return, and left moldering for centuries—perhaps forever.

And the very water through which the seeker must sail to reach Cocos is literally filled with the gold of ancient years—sunken galleons slashed by sharp reefs, rotting on the bottom—treasure galleys that foundered in long-forgotten hurricanes—modern ships and their crews sent to Davy Jones's locker by enemy guns or submarines—they lie there waiting.

And to the seeker after pirate treasure, at least this much is given: He knows the exaltation of a lifting deck under his feet as his ship leans its way through the blue and green waters of the tropic seas—the warm glory of a new morning at sea. That is treasure, too.

California Scores Again

Helen Wills Moody and Helen Jacobs have already claimed the major portion of glory in women's tennis for California, and now Lester Stoefen, recently selected for early training on the Davis Cup squad, promises to take a lot of the glory of men's tennis back to the Pacific Coast. Stoefen made his real bid for Davis Cup honors this winter when he won the national indoor singles and shared the indoor doubles title.

Critics predict that this young California giant will win his place to represent the United States at the No. 1 or No. 2 singles post.

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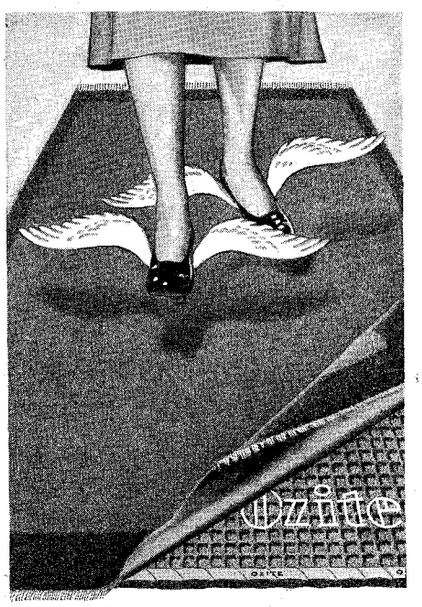

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The Week in Business Summarized

Confidence of the Business World Is Faltering, Declares Observer, Even Tho Employment Has Shown Increase of 33.4 Per Cent. Between March, 1933, and February, 1934

By Endicott G. Rich

BUSINESS confidence is faltering. Anxiety, even alarm, are displacing the optimistic assurance that carried business through the year's first quarter. This results, in part, from the reiteration of the charge that the nation is being swept toward a national economy of collectivism. It is fed by dread of the effect of measures now in the hands of Congress, labor and wage-insurance proposals, the stock exchange bill and the securities act, Presidential direction of tariffs, and further tinkering with the banking system.

It rests most solidly, however, on the conviction, which is daily extending into fresh quarters, that the National Recovery Administration has failed in its primary objective of reducing unemployment in substantial degree.

This is the consensus among industrial and financial leaders to whom Mr. Roosevelt's recent absence from Washington, precluding immediate legislation, gave opportunity for a recapitulation of the results to date of the national recovery movement. Outstanding in such a survey is the fact that, despite the expenditure of billions of government funds, millions of workers formerly employed in the durable-goods industries are still without jobs.

The failure, these critics hold, is not one of administration but of principle. The theory that higher wages, shorter hours and increased employment in the consumer industries would speedily be translated into a demand for capital goods with immediate reemployment in these industries, has proved to be false. Something must be done, and done promptly, to revive the capital-goods industries, business believes, if the national recovery program is to succeed.

Conditions, if not at the moment, at least as recently as last February, are strikingly disclosed in a tabulation recently prepared by the Babson Organization. It compares employment in consumer and capital-goods industries in February with employment in the same industries in March of last year, the low point of the depression, recording the volume in terms of percentages of volume existing in 1926.

In the tabulation on this page it is shown that, except in railroad repair-work, itself almost a capital-goods industry, no industry in this class retained, at the low point, as great a proportion of employees as the least prosperous of the consumer industries and, in February, the least successful of the consumer industries, tobacco alone excepted, had drawn closer to full employment than the most successful of the capital-goods industries.

Comparison of Employment Figures for Past Year

	February 1934	March 1933	Per Cent. Increase
CONSUMPTION GOODS			
Food	92.8	76.4	21.5
Textiles	87.2	55.3	57.7
Railroad repair shops	49.6	44.8	10.7
Leather and its manufactures	85.5	69.7	22.7
Paper and printing	89.2	76.5	16.6
Chemicals and allied products	100.8	67.6	49.1
Rubber products	85.4	60.1	42.1
Tobacco manufactures	69.6	58.2	19.6
CAPITAL GOODS			
Iron and steel	70.1	49.0	43.1
Machinery	64.6	42.4	52.4
Nonferrous metals	68.6	48.7	40.9
Transportation equipment	81.3	39.5	105.8
Lumber and allied products	44.4	31.9	39.2
Stone, clay and glass products	49.7	35.4	40.4
TOTALS	73.5	55.1	33.4

Business is immediately interested in hearing Mr. Roosevelt's views of the proposed plan for a nation-wide program of small-home repair and construction. Announced by Frank C. Walker, executive director, as a project of the National Emergency Council, the plan was well received in all quarters.

It rests with the President whether or not the idea will be made an actuality. Committees of government experts and representatives of private industry, labor and credit agencies have been at work on details for several weeks. It is estimated that more than $1,000,000,000 would be put rapidly into circulation in fields where unemployment remains most general.

Special legislation would be needed for the formation of a government-backed insurance company to assume part of the risk inherent in loans to home owners for repairs and improvements, as well as for the creation of a mutual mortgage insurance association which is planned as the keystone of a long-range program for reorganizing the mortgage market to facilitate the construction of new homes. The President would have no difficulty in procuring such legislation, business believes.

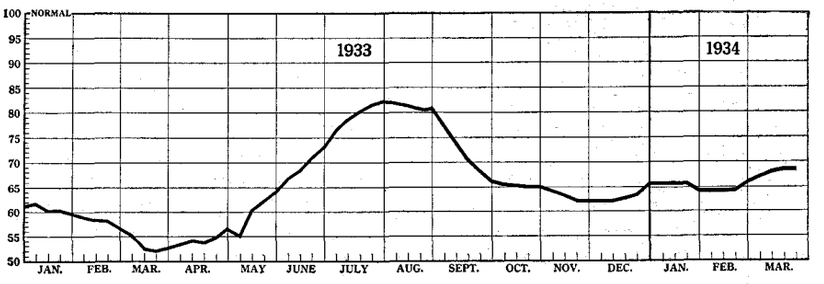
The plan, business believes, would do more than anything as yet undertaken to stimulate the durable-goods industries and might become the salvation of the whole recovery program.

The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business failed to rise for the fourth week in March, after steady upward movement since the third week in February. However, it resisted depressing influences and remains at the previous level of 68.9 per cent. of normal.

U. S. Stocks the British Like

Investors across the sea apparently have ideas of their own about American stocks. The portfolios of British investment trusts, according to a recent survey, show that the favorite stocks are by no means the ones that are most popular here.

For instance, as the New York *Times* noted, "the most popular American issue in fifty-two portfolios examined was Marshall Field and Company, which showed up on sixteen occasions; Shell Union was held in fifteen portfolios, while New York Central, Brazilian Traction, and Southern Pacific appeared next in order, showing in fourteen, thirteen, and twelve portfolios respectively."



The Course of Business

This graph is a composite of several well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to the end of the fourth week in March, 1934.

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Leaders See Business Definitely on Upswing

(Continued from page 9)

announced that with an increase in wages, it must add to the price of its product. Then came word from General Motors and the Chrysler Corporation that prices were to be raised from $20 to $300 per car. Henry Ford countered by announcing that increased costs of manufacturing did not mean an increase in price to the purchaser and he stated definitely that he would not raise his prices.

But Detroit automobile factories were operating at top speed. The Chevrolet Motor Company reported its March output aggregated 110,266 cars and trucks, the largest production since March of 1929, and a jump of 285 per cent. over the March output a year ago. Chrysler announced that its March shipments totaled 85,157 passenger and commercial cars, as compared with 19,996 in March of 1933, an increase of 426 per cent. Shipments during March of this year were the largest in the company's history, exceeding even the peak of boom years.

Press Comment

The press saw in last week's pronouncements much encouragement, and not a few editorials tended to agree with the industrialists that the NRA should not be permitted to retard recovery. The Providence *News Tribune* found the testimony "immensely encouraging," while the New York *World-Telegram* saw significance in the statements because they "are not of the windjammer variety made by eminent citizens when the country started going to the dogs. . . . These men supply figures." *The Jersey Journal* thought the statements comprised "a great Easter message for 1934" and the Boston *Globe* considered Mr. Sloan's report "a document of great significance."

A word of caution was sounded by Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* who, in a signed column, said it is clear that there has been a rise in commodity prices and consequently of purchasing power or Mr. Taylor and Mr. Sloan would not have been able to publish such reports. "But it is difficult to see how complete recovery can come, subject to no obstacle, with ten millions of people out of work."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, on the other hand, commented that many "who have been doubtful of government policies feel greatly reassured by statements from such highly responsible quarters that recovery is an irresistible force that can not easily be deflected from its course by government interference."

Sitting Pretty!

—Cassel in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*

Instalment Sales Aid Revival

In many industries instalment-selling is being relied to boost activity this spring. It seems that many persons who have refrained entering on definite commitments now feel sufficiently sure of their jobs to take on contracts for weekly or monthly payments. This may be one of the reasons for the increase in automobile buying.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* expects that instalment-financing will be the dominant factor in sales of electric appliances. And it is thought the TVA is planning to encourage instalment-buying in this field in order to build up the demand for power. In addition, according to the New York paper: "instalment-financing will greatly help property owners to effect needed repairs and improvements, with funds being furnished by the leading building and plumbing material manufacturers and possibly to a lesser extent by various governmental agencies."

From time to time there have been rumors that the Government is considering a large-scale scheme of consumer-financing, with deferred payments over a comparatively long period.

Exchange Lists Few Bankrupts

There has been a demand of late that the New York Stock Exchange remove from its list all companies in bankruptcy or receivership.

But the Exchange, it appears, feels that it might be unfair to holders of securities of such companies to eliminate the market for them. Furthermore, a receivership or reorganization does not necessarily destroy all potential value of the shares of the company affected. And concerns have been known to fall into serious difficulties and later recovered so that their securities had substantial value.

But at any rate, there would seem to be fewer listed bankrupts than most Stock Exchange critics had supposed. The other day the Exchange published a list of all companies on the Stock Exchange list which are in bankruptcy or receivership, or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act. There were fifty-five companies on this list, representing 115 listed issues, or only about 4 per cent. of the full Stock Exchange list.

EINSTEIN celebrated his fifty-fifth birthday by filling out his first American income-tax return. That would be a great mathematician's idea of making whoopee. —*The New Yorker.*

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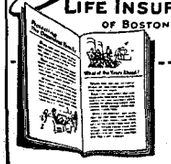

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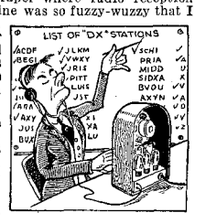

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Fingerprint votes in postal elections—Anti-war protest—Honesty in high places—For a government munitions monopoly—Does Hollywood pass off English beauties as Americans?—Susie the Gorilla.

Voting by Mail

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I would like to offer a further suggestion in connection with "Government Polls," by submitting for consideration a plan whereby voting itself could be accomplished through the mails by a system of cards on which the voter's finger prints would be necessary. This could be conducted through all post offices throughout the United States and in this way a large source of expenses to the taxpayers could be minimized. It seems to me a tremendous waste each election time to have from four to six persons engaged to spend a whole day at the expense of the taxpayers to do a few hours' work. WILLIAM RAPP.
Ossining, N. Y.

The Younger Generation—and War

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Why can't the nations of the world stop acting like spoiled children and be contented with what they have? Lately the United States had to increase its navy just because Great Britain has a larger one. Japan wants to strengthen hers. France is jealous of Japan and Italy can not be outdone by France. This building process will sooner or later lead to war. The navies will be destroyed and then, I suppose, they will have the fun of rebuilding, only to be wrecked again.

The younger generation, of which I am a member, is becoming more determined not to fight the wars brought on by jealousy among nations. Not that we do not have the courage to charge in the face of cannon and death. Instead we have the courage to stand up for what is right! WILLIAM JOLLEY.
Fulton, Ky.

The President's Health

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Everywhere we go, we read and hear about everybody wondering how President Roosevelt maintains his good health, undergoing such enormous (seemingly) strains as he does. Never once have I read or heard what I believe to be the real reason for this.

It certainly is not due to a super-physical ruggedness, or to any slackening up or evasion of duties. Here is *the* reason: it is due to the innate honesty of this man. Because of a real and steady feeling of peace in his mind, due to his honesty, he never has "sneaky feelings" or "jangled nerves." He is never subject to that katabolic feeling that he might be "discovered" or "found out." There is no fear in his heart or mind and so he is not worried. Consequently, he is at rest, not only when he sleeps, but also while he works. Ordinary men with more than a modicum of honesty, could do more good for a country than all of the "brainiest" men in the world, if the latter were dishonest. Honesty begets equanimity and happiness and these in turn beget good health and long life.

MAX J. PLICE.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Control of Munitions

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Let me suggest as one means of preserving peace in the world that the governments take over exclusive ownership and control of all munitions, manufacture and distribution. Incidentally, this might simplify the question of where law-breakers get arms.

ALBERT N. CORPENING.
Chicago, Ill.

No Tariff on Beauty

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Speaking of Anglo-American understanding, and all that sort of thing, don't you think it would help matters if Hollywood ceased filching English girls from London stage and studios and, after a bit of slanguage instruction, featuring them as "American beauties"?

The average American impression of English girls is a dowdy, large-footed, flat-heeled, horse-faced creature with as much sex-appeal as a wooden Indian. The truth is, of course, the opposite—and Hollywood scouts know it. One will see more beauty in a day's run through any district in England than you'll find in a year in most other countries.

Ziegfeld took many English girls, notably Dorothy Mackaill, and featured them as Americans. Hollywood now has Elizabeth Allen, Ida Lupino, Pat Patterson, Heather Angel, Phyllis Barry, Lilian Bond, Sari Maritza, Frances Drake (Dee), and dozens of others born and bred in England, but about which fact Hollywood is unusually reticent. Even your gracious Lynn Fontanne came originally from the English stage, and is English born.

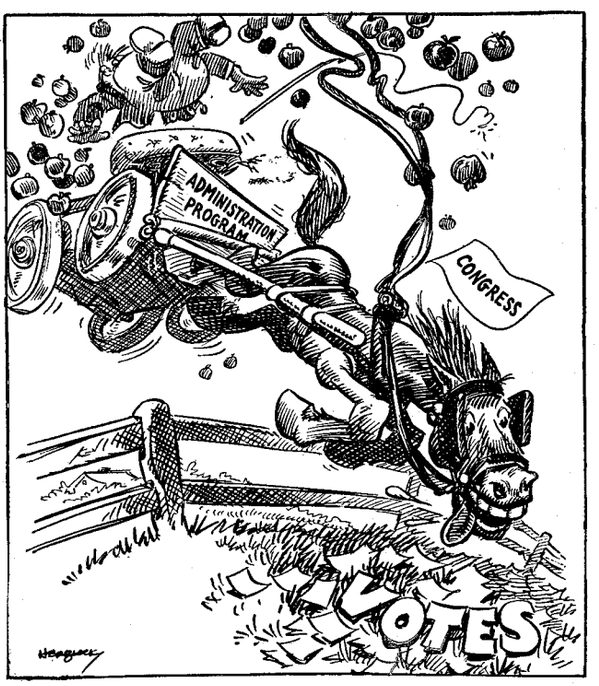
We get a shock when we hear Elizabeth Allen put over such repartee as "No runs, no hits, no errors," knowing, as we do, that Lizzie Allen doesn't know one end of a baseball bat from the other. That might get by in Kansas City, but it spoils her for our audiences.

We can forgive Hollywood for keeping Charles Chaplin's English origins a dark secret for so many years, because he is international and unique, but we are getting fed up with seeing English womanhood starred as "typical American beauty," when the facts are otherwise.

American girls in England are not put over as typical English womanhood, for the simple reason that their accent would not pass as such.

I know what you might say—"it takes American brains and science to whip the dull, undemonstrative English girls into shape for stardom." Probably, from your point of view, but don't let that get you down—you'd be surprized if you knew the real truth. The latent womanliness of English women is more genuine, less shallow, and less formal than Hollywood or Kansas City ever dreamed of.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN LANCASTER.
Tonbridge, Kent, England.



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Just When Everything Was Going Nicely
—Herblock for NEA Service

Janet Penserosa and Her Cousins

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The staff of the Zoological Society of Cincinnati were very much interested in the picture and article about Janet Penserosa, the only gorilla in New York's Bronx Zoo, which appeared in the March 17 issue of THE DIGEST.

We particularly noted the comment that Janet was one of the only two in America, because we believe that the queen of her sex among the gorillas of the world, is Susie, for several years one of the chief attractions at the Cincinnati Zoo.

In her nine short years of life, Susie has had a very colorful career. She was captured when about twelve months old by a French expedition to the Congo, and for nearly two years, was exhibited about France with a small traveling circus. Subsequently she was acquired by a German dealer, who booked her passage on the historic first flight of the *Graf Zeppelin*, to America, paying $2,000 for her ticket. Thus Susie has the unique honor of being the first female ever to cross the Atlantic by air.

You will no doubt recall that momentous flight, which ended at Lakehurst, New Jersey, on August 4, 1929, and the hazards the great ship encountered during the first few days out of Friedrichshafen, and how, after being nearly wrecked, was forced to land for repairs. Susie's presence aboard was considered a good luck omen by the passengers and crew on that memorable flight.

Through the generosity of Mr. Robert Sullivan, Cincinnati business man, Susie was presented with a life membership in the Cincinnati Zoological Society, and came here to live. She is, as far as we are able to learn, the only trained gorilla in America, and dines in state, twice daily with an attentive waiter at her beck and call. Susie's table manners—her employment of knife, fork, spoon and teacup rival those of any well-bred child of her age, and she is enthusiastic about her ability and knowledge, looking forward to her performances with much evident delight.

Susie sleeps in a hammock, and requires tucking in and pampering just like any young child when bed time arrives. Now nine years of age, she weighs about 140 pounds and is healthy and happy, altho her disposition, like that of all wild animals, especially the great apes, tends to be rather erratic at times, even with her apparent veneer of civilized training and habits. Mentally, and in her ability to perform her various activities, she is said by authorities on the primates, to be superior to the famous John Daniels for which Mr. Ringling is supposed to have paid $20,000.

But Janet of the Bronx, and Susie of Cincinnati, are not the only gorillas in captivity in the United States. According to Mr. Joe Stephan, famous animal man in charge of our zoo inmates, there are, as far as he knows, at present eight other true gorillas in various sections of the country. His records reveal that there is one in each of the following zoos: New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Chicago, St. Louis, with two resident at the San Diego, California, Zoo.

R. M. FLEMING,
Public Relations Zoological Society of Cincinnati.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Head on the Buffalo Nickel

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—You're wrong in saying Chief Two Guns White Calf's likeness adorns the Buffalo nickel. The designer of this coin has stated that he copied three Indians and used these three in designing the "Buffalo Nickel."

ARTHUR SCRIVNER.
Nashville, Tenn.

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The Modern Japanese Novel

A Close Bond of Understanding Would Be Effected If the Literature of Nippon Were Widely Read Here

By F. R. Eldridge

The evolution of the modern novel in Japan has been attended by a return to realism and an abandonment of the Chinese classical tradition that characterized the transformation in Japanese art as far back as 1000 A.D. Preceding it came a period of assimilation of Western literature that extended from 1885 back to the opening of Japan by Perry in 1854, and beyond that in the two hundred years of isolation from all social contact with the outside world, Japan contented itself with the development of a classicism of its own.

In 1885, four years before the promulgation of the Constitution marking Japan's emergence as a modern State, Tsubouchi Shoyo, who had done yeoman service in translating Shakespeare into Japanese, distinctly broke with the past in a plea for realism and published a modern novel which dealt with student life in Tokyo.

Courtesy of Columbia University Library

Soseki Natsume, famous Japanese novelist

The spell of classicism had been broken and after that literary discussions were concerned with what type of language should be used in writing the modern novel. Should modern stories be told as that great story-teller, Encho, told them, in the colloquial, dropping all literary words and honorifics, or should concessions still be made to the classical form while using the realistic concept? Some authors, like Tokutomi Roka, who wrote *Omoide no Ki* ("Reminiscences") and *Hotogisu* ("Nightingale"), continued classical in concept but changed to colloquial in style.

The same was true of Aeba Koson's *Muratake* ("Jungle Bamboo"). Futabei Shimei, disciple of Shoyo's, published his *Ukigumo* ("Clouds in the Rainy Season") in 1887, showed the influence of Turgenev, Gogol, Dostoyevsky and Goncharov and accomplished a remarkable transition of their style almost literally into Japanese. He adopted the Russian method of detailed description and wrote in the ordinary speech of the people, avoiding all literary idioms and forms. He eschewed unusual Chinese expressions and words, adopting only those words, derived it is true from the Chinese sounds of the ideographs, which had become naturalized in the colloquial.

For nineteen years after the publication of *Ukigumo* we hear nothing of Futabei. He seemed to have eschewed literature and except for a remarkable translation of one of Turgenev's shorter stories, he supported himself during all this time with teaching and prosaic translations for the Official Gazette. In 1906 he blossomed forth with *Sono-omokage* ("His Semblance"), which he published serially in the newspaper *Asahi*. This has appeared in English as "The Adopted Son."

In June, 1907, while convalescing from a severe illness his third and last novel, *Heibon* ("Mediocrity") appeared serially in *Asahi*. This is also available in English (The Hokuseido Press, Kanda, Tokyo, Japan) and is largely autobiographical. It reveals a sensitive and troubled mind,—a mind troubled by the naturalism that beset Japanese letters after the Japanese-Russian war. The decade of romanticism after the war with China in 1895 had now brought its reaction.

Following Futabei, Soseki Natsume became easily the most significant novelist of the early twentieth century in Japan. Under his brush the Japanese novel completed its transition from the classical mold and in at least ten novels, one of them running into twelve editions, this penetrating novelist paints a picture of modern Japan that reveals the very soul of the people. Unfortunately only a few of his works are available in English but Kusamakura ("Unhuman Tour") (Published in English by the Japan *Times*, Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan), is perhaps one of his best.

It seems a pity that so few modern Japanese novels have been rendered into English. No closer bond, perhaps, can be established between any two peoples than a mutual appreciation of each other's literature. The Japanese have had ample opportunity to assimilate the works of both English and American novelists and besides they have our motion-pictures, which many of them now enjoy in the form of English sound pictures. The other side of the door, however, is unfortunately closed. We know very little about Japanese life, Japanese literature or Japanese philosophy and thought. What we have gleaned from Lafcadio Hearn comes more under the head of romantic idealism than practical realism. A wide and fruitful field seems therefore to be open to the practical idealist. Let him see that we read the modern Japanese novel and there will be established a bond of understanding so close that warmongers may prate in vain.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Reign of Juno.—"Plump bodies is a new phase in style's anatomy," says an exchange. The phase that launched a thousand hips.—*Albany News.*

Must Have Stepped on Her Toe.—FAIR YOUNG THING (to friend)—"Not only has Jack broken my heart and wrecked my whole life, but he has spoiled my entire evening."—*Boston Transcript.*

Watch Out for the Pins.—A shirt advertisement asks the question, "What is the thing you look for in a shirt?"

Barracuda Pete answers that one: Buttons.—*San Diego Union.*

Well Known Vanishing Act.—"Mamma, when the fire goes out where does it go?"

"My dear boy, I don't know. You might just as well ask me where your father goes when he goes out."—*Vancouver Province.*

Try Nitroglycerine.—WEEK-END GUEST (on Wednesday)—"Really, old chap, I haven't the nerve to impose upon your hospitality longer. Could I ask you for a bottle of nerve tonic?"—*Boston Transcript.*

She'd No Mechanical Tastes.—BETTY (who has been served with a wing of chicken)—"Mother, can't I have another bit? This is nothing but hinges."—*Toronto Globe.*

Nuisance Infolonel!—

IN Louisville once lived a colonel
Who went out on rambles noctolonel.
A polecat and he
Once failed to agree—
He now makes his rambles diolonel.

—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Neighborly Politeness.—The story is told that when Bishop Candler was riding on a train out West, a big, strapping, rough fellow came in and sat down beside him. Sizing up the Methodist prelate, he exclaimed, "Where in hell have I seen you before?" To which Bishop Candler replied, "I don't know; what part of hell are you from?"—*The Augusta Catholic Bulletin.*

What Price a Pint of Citronella?—With the cooperation of THE LITERARY DIGEST, the Boston *Transcript*, the Washington *Star* and other newspapers we have succeeded in discovering "What in heck would you give a Nudist for Christmas." THE DIGEST suggests a wrist watch, *The Transcript* a full-length mirror and *The Star* a back scratcher. Mosquito netting and photograph albums are other suggestions, which we pass along for what they may be worth.—*R. C. in the Springfield Union.*

Throwing the Bull.—"Now, girls," said the restaurant manager, "I want you all to look your best to-day. Add a little dab of powder to your cheeks and take a bit more care with your hair."

"Something special on?" asked the head waitress.

"No," informed the manager. "The beef's tough."—*Epworth Herald.*

BOY SCOUT: "Do you mind sitting apart for just one moment? I'm walking on a compass bearing."

—*The Humorist* (London)

High Visibility.—The schoolmistress was giving her class of young pupils a test on a recent natural history lesson.

"Now, Bobby Jones," she said, "tell me where the elephant is found."

The boy hesitated for a moment; then his face lit up.

"The elephant, teacher," he said, "is such a large animal it is scarcely ever lost."—*Montreal Star.*

The Dev'lish Nineties.—Living is cheaper in some ways. People used to pay $1.50 to see the gals dressed as they are now.—*Newark (Ohio) Advocate.*

Shell Shock.—FIRST DAME—"Wonder what's wrong with that tall blonde guy over there. Just a minute ago he was getting awful friendly, and then all of a sudden he turned pale, walked away, and won't even look at me any more."

2ND DITTO—"Maybe he saw me come in. He's my husband."—*Sun Dial.*

Quoth the Raven.—In Hartford, Connecticut, there is an auto hearse with the license number U-2.—*Letter from a Spice of Life fan.*

Try Him With a Peanut.—GIRL—"Every time I look at you I think of a great man."

BOY FRIEND—"You flatter me. Who is it?"

GIRL—"Darwin."—*Montreal Star.*

Moses Said It First.—A bashful curate found the young ladies in the parish too helpful. At last it became so embarrassing that he left.

Not long afterwards he met the curate who had succeeded him.

"Well," he asked, "how do you get on with the ladies?"

"Oh, very well indeed," said the other. "There is safety in numbers, you know."

"Ah!" was the instant reply. "I only found it in Exodus."—*Montreal Gazette.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Closing the Debate.—Baritone solo, "It is Enough from Elijah"—Mr. Floyd Eaddy.—*St. Petersburg (Fla.) church bulletin.*

Add War Horrors.—The United States Army awarded shoe contracts B—— Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo., terms net—31,250 pains at $2.76.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Bracing Weather for Old Nick.—Unsettled to-night and Thursday, snow probable, not much change in temptation.—*Lead (S. D.) paper.*

Super-Salesmanship.—But diet, as well as climate, and temperament, also, are important factors in the wholesome, attractive appearance of sin.—*Beauty notes in a Los Angeles paper.*

Down With It!—Lunching in 1933 reached proportions of a national menace with more victims than at any year since 1926 and with mob violence spreading into areas hitherto regarded as immune.—*New York paper.*

Couldn't Take It.—

MURDERED MAN
SKIPPED OUT
OF HOSPITAL

—*Santa Fé paper.*

Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense.—

LOST—FOUND—STRAYED

Lost—Pink satin slip on State Street between Broadway and Douglas.

—*Alton (Ill.) paper.*

Quick! Page Mr. Wirt.—Vincent Astor, New York millionaire, greeting President Roosevelt on his arrival at the dock at Jacksonville, Fla., to board Astor's yacht for a crime in southern waters.—*Caption in a Boston paper.*

This Beats Hitler.—The petition circulated here favoring suffering for women has met with somewhat of favor, five of the blanks having been filed, and it is hoped that more of our citizens will take the trouble to sign.—*"25 Years Ago" in a Keyport (N. J.) paper.*

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